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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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President Dictates Choice For Senate

New Deal's Policies Cut Tax Revenue

The President of the United States has asked industry to re-employ the nation's millions.

To a commendable extent industry already has absorbed the jobless. The government's own figures are authority for the statement that in many cases employment is back to pre-depression level.

Millions are still unemployed, while the nation's need in almost every line would provide ample business activity for a long time.

If business might be assured of a restoration of the people's purchasing power, expansions to anticipate this vast existing need would be undertaken at once. Indeed, some employers, spurred by the adventurous spirit which ever has marked business pioneering, have undertaken to expand without that assurance.

To expand for future business, however, industry must employ its profits. Under the New Deal's taxing program, half of business' profits are confiscated in taxes.

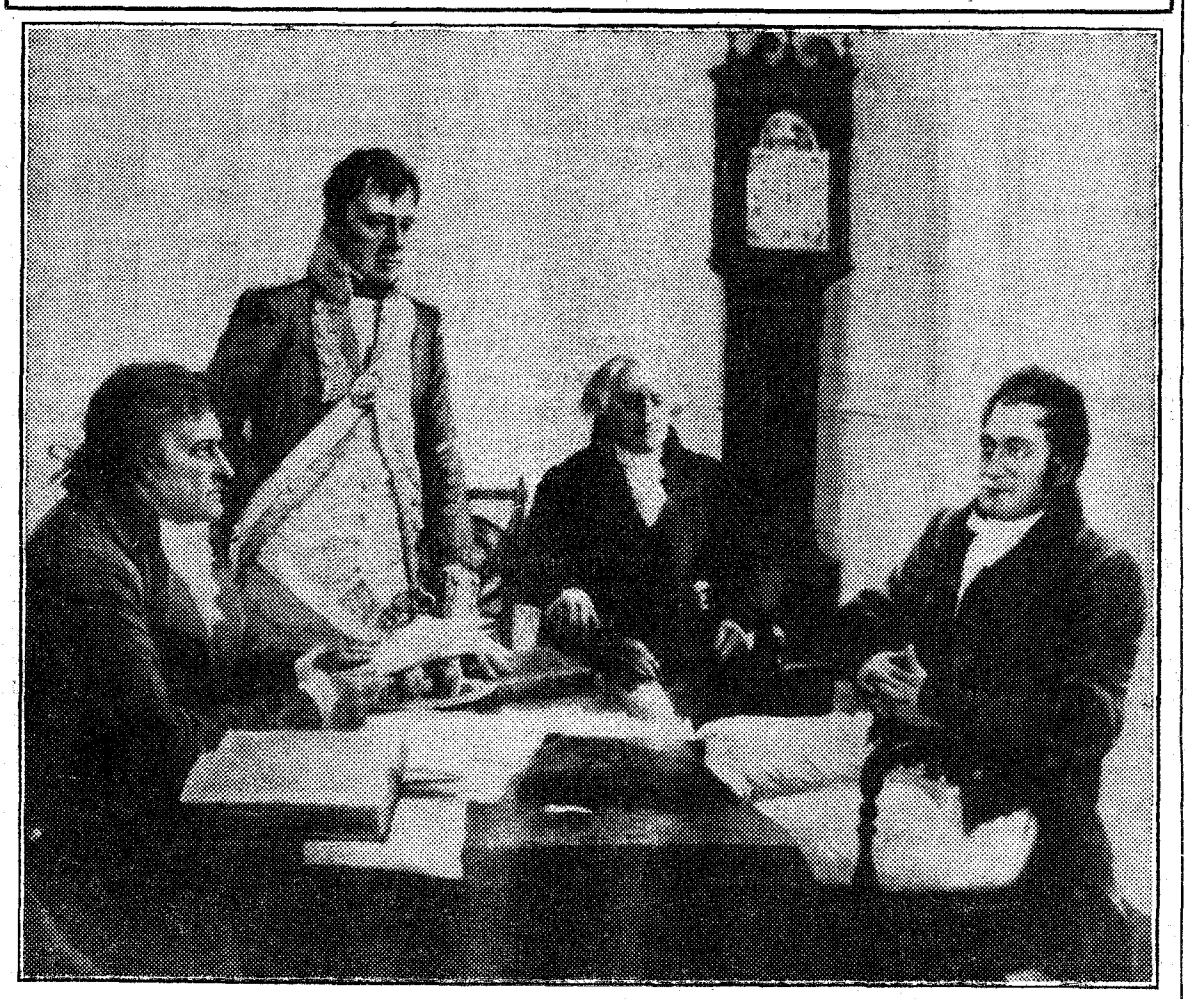
The result is that business not only cannot expand but is having a hard time to maintain existing schedules.

Furthermore, in what may have been a laudable effort to discourage "stock gambling," the government's dumping of securities secretly bought abroad, coupled with frightening announcements, has scared business enterprise "back into its hole."

Uneasiness in high places is occasioned by the recent "discovery" that there is not enough purchasing power in the hands of the people to enable them to pay the enormously increased articles of every day consumption.

Before long someone is bound to discover that along with billions of capital gains, which Mr. Roosevelt has summarily wiped out by his injudicious "warnings" and gold propaganda, there also disappeared hundreds of millions, if not billions, in tax revenues for the current year.

IT'S AN OLD AMERICAN CUSTOM



President Thomas Jefferson is here shown discussing with E. I. du Pont de Nemours the location of the first American powder mill. Eleuthere Irenee de Nemours learned to make gunpowder in the French government factory under the famous chemist Lavoisier. He came to America with his father in 1800 and in 1802 built the first powder mill near Wilmington, Delaware. For all succeeding wars the du Ponts have supplied the United States with most of the explosives. This private munitions privilege is now a venerable tradition. When certain Congressmen proposed recently that the United States build its own battleships, high navy officials protested vigorously. (Reproduced from a painting by Ewing Galloway, New York.)

U. S. Offers to Cut Crops to Aid South America, Senator to Charge

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON D. C.—Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia soon will make headlines with the most sensational expose of the New Deal administration ever delivered on the floor of Congress.

The youthful senator is preparing to blast the lid off of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, particularly with regard to alleged entanglements of the state department in South America.

He will charge, SOCIAL JUSTICE has learned exclusively, that the administration has been deliberately attempting to set up puppet dictators in South America with the two-fold purpose of spreading New Deal domain beyond our borders and strengthening United States private business monopolies in the affected countries.

Deal With Dictator

Holt is prepared to produce evidence to prove that, with such an intent in mind, the state department "worked hand in glove with a group of American business men to keep the late Gen. Juan Vincente Gomez in power as the dictator of Venezuela."

A deal has already been consummated with the president of Brazil, Holt is further expecting to charge.

The senator will maintain that "understandings" are being reached with the foreign powers on the promise by Secretary Hull that he will grant them continued juicy trade concessions.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has ascertained that Senator Holt is prepared to tie up his startling accusations directly to enabling clauses in the 1937

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Governor Is Compelled to Change Mind

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — For the first time in the history of the country a president has usurped the right of a state governor to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate.

The vacancy was that created by the death of Senator Nathan L. Bachman of Tennessee.

George L. Berry, federal industrial co-ordinator, was appointed to Bachman's seat at the demand of President Roosevelt, **despite the fact that Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee wanted to appoint another man.**

Shortly after Senator Bachman's death, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has learned on unimpeachable authority, the Tennessee executive was summoned to Washington for a conference with Mr. Roosevelt.

Berry Will "Vote Right"

He was met at the train by Charles West, under-secretary of the interior, and taken to the White House. There the president is reported to have told Gov. Browning that he must appoint Berry as the new Senator.

Mr. Roosevelt is said to have based his demand on the fact that Berry, a close friend of John L. Lewis, was a Supreme Court "pack" advocate, and that the administration needed his support in the court fight.

Senator Bachman had been against the president's plan to change the tribunal.

Gov. Browning is reported to have answered that he had in mind appointing Mitchell Long, prominent Tennessee lawyer, to the late Senator's seat.

His Mind Is Changed

After a lengthy conference, **Gov. Browning left the White House with a changed mind.** He subsequently went through the formality of appointing Berry.

Insiders say that the Tennessee governor is planning to

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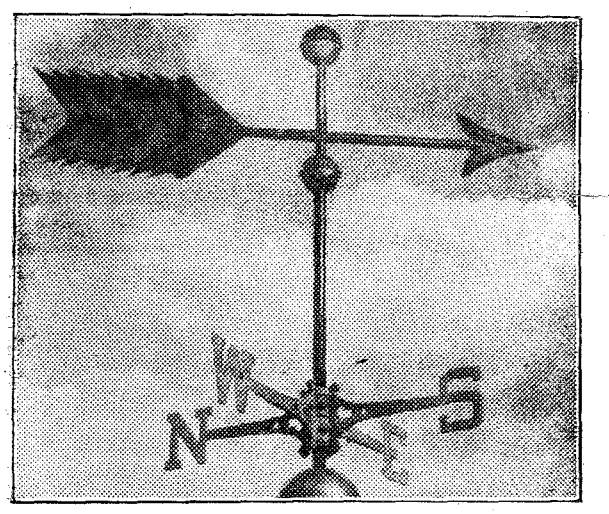

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

TO ESTABLISH a dictatorship in the United States a would-be dictator must secure control of four distinct powers. These are the executive, such as are vested in the President; the legislative, now vested in Congress; the judicial, now vested in the Supreme Court; and the financial, vested in the Federal Reserve privately owned bank.

These four powers are being sought by Mr. Roosevelt. Already he is the executive. De facto, if not in theory, he holds legislative. At this writing he is arranging a coup to take over both the judicial and the financial powers.

* * *

Last year, preliminary to the presidential election, these thoughts were broadcast to the American people who scoffed at the broadcaster and his warnings. Six months following the election, approximately **50 per cent of the voters in the United States are willing to admit that Mr. Roosevelt is aiming to become the dictator of America.** The other 50 per cent are willing to admit that they are participants in doles and in political preferments thereby not giving a tinker's damn whether or not democracy is saved as long as they can live on the fat of the taxpayers.

* * *

Perhaps too much intelligence is accredited to the latter 50 per cent in the previous sentence. Perhaps they never understood the benedictions of democracy and, therefore, can not understand the maledictions resultant from dictatorship.

* * *

Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt will succeed in capturing the Supreme Court, and thereby chaining the Constitution to the rock of his will, remains to be settled. Whether or not America will dedicate its future to a government of man or to a government of law is also a matter of conjecture. If the government-by-man theory wins out, then there will be established the principle that whatever a dictator decrees will be "moral"—even despite the fact that his decrees should run counter to the Ten Commandments!

* * *

Almighty God believed in a government of law. President Roosevelt believes in a government of man. It is hard to reconcile how so-called Catholics, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and solid religionists of every faith can abide by God's way of doing things and at the same time support Mr. Roosevelt's ganging up against the Constitution which, for Americans, represents government by law.

RELATIVE to Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to capture financial power, there is the proposed Thomas Bill which, upon analysis, would hand over to the president the entire power over money. The Thomas Bill would set up the Federal Reserve Board as the dictator over money. But the Thomas Bill forgets to warn the public that the Federal Reserve Board, as it functions today, is nothing more than the president's "Yes Men's" club which does the dickering with the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank.

* * *

Is it necessary to remind you that the Constitution originally set up Congress, the people's representatives, as the financial power in this nation? There is a vast difference between the operations of Congress and the operations of a dictatorial minded president.

* * *

As far as principle is concerned, it is preferable to have a Congress composed of Dillingers, of Al Capones, of Baby-Face Nelsons and of Pierpont Morgans, controlling our financial system than to hand it over to a George Washington or an Abraham Lincoln. It is the principle which matters. **Start out on a wrong principle and you will always end in the ditch. God Himself could not save you if you chose to ride in the chariot of a wrong principle because even He can not make out of something which is inherently evil that which is inherently good.**

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt and the new dealocrats think that this is old-fashioned philosophy appertaining to the horse and buggy days. They are welcome to their thoughts as are all their supporters who scoff at the idea that "if the blind lead the blind they will both fall into the ditch."

* * *

In the above statement no one is advocating that Congress be composed of Dillingers and Capones. If, unfortunately, a few of that type occupy seats in the legislative branch of our government, that is attributable to the over-credulous and ignorant voting public of America. After all, Congress is elected by "we, the people." **The Congress seated at Washington today is no better and no worse than are "we, the people."** If Senators and Representatives are afflicted with sit-downism when it comes to passing decent legislation, it is because "we, the people" have been stupid, dumb and sit-downish in performing our democratic duty as voters.

* * *

There is no need to go into that discussion, but it might be opportune to ask ourselves the question as to whether or not our great educational system has failed to educate. Let us not forget that we are all products of an American school system. Perhaps the only serious objection to be lodged against this assertion is that we also are products of the American newspaper system.

SPEAKING of newspapers, the Detroit Times, a Hearst sheet, may be taken as a fair cross section of what is meant. Instead of trying to bring the people up to a standard its efforts, possibly, are expended in writing down to the level of the lowest class. That sentence may require a little amendment because it is not truthful to say that this journal and others of its kind pander to the morbid sex proclivities of persons whose intellects are located far below the shoulders. The result has been that the leg show, the peephole exhibition, the divorce and the satanic saintliness of Hollywood are the chief assets of this type of journalism These things were formerly in burlesque houses where decent people would not want to be found dead. They are now peddled into your homes and to your children at 3 cents a copy.

No wonder the burlesque houses have gone out of business at 25 cents a throw.

* * *

Instead of mentioning this or that university by name, or this and that high school by location, a sane critic should single out the president of the university or the principal of a high school and hold him up in person as the individual responsible for the slush, the Communism and the sexuality taught under the guise of education.

If one wishes to criticize the Detroit Times, or any other newspaper responsible for glorifying the "great American leg," he should single out the publisher and the editor by name. Sometimes I wonder if such editors take their children alongside the domestic hearth and say to the son or the daughter: "Behold the beautiful divorce case which your daddy exhibited this afternoon! Read, as you would the story of Valley Forge, this inspiring drama of Reno which I have portrayed today. When you are through reading this, my son, please turn to page 12 and view this paragon of womanly perfection which I exhibited with a Sally Rand fan as a background."

* * *

Such editors and publishers must have beautiful wives and more beautiful children.

* * *

The trouble with Americans is that they love anonymity. **It is high time that we begin to ride such teachers, publishers and editors out of town on the rail of public opinion.**

* * *

Elsewhere in this paper there is the story of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Senate. Read it and weep. He may be Moses, a King David, Isaias, Napoleon, Wellington and Washington packed into one personality. But certainly he is not an American in the sense that he loves the Constitution and would die to uphold it as he oathed to do on the day of his inauguration. He is the product of yellow journalism, of yellow brain trusters and of yellow politicians.

* * *

Elsewhere in the paper Mr. Sokolsky's article on "It Can Happen Here" will further indicate what is transpiring in our midst.

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Neutrality Act Won't Keep Peace

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

IT IS a merry round the president has, these days, in his business of keeping the Rooseveltian smile bright and shining.

He rushed back from his bucolic stay in Georgia to plan his vacation on the Gulf of Mexico.

'Tis rumored about that on his return to the Capitol he set to work on plans for a more protracted rest.

He has grown a bit tired of fishing and he plans to brush up on his skeet shooting. Pursuing the elusive skeet is so much more diverting.

Apart from these gleanings, little can be learned about the plans of the Chief Executive.

He suggested, a while back, that something should be done to arrest the soaring of prices, which had already made life more trying for millions than did the depression.

He has not, however, told Congress what he wants done, so Congress has little to do but twiddle thumbs and meditate upon the impending heat wave —which seems to last forever if you know Washington.

Some of the Senators are said to be complaining that they are going to seed through inactivity. Throughout this quiescent session the Senate has averaged only about two hours of work per day. The orators are getting out of voice and the statesmen out of countenance.

Just how serious the situation grows is indicated by the story, probably malignant, that one Senator of late is troubled by harrowing nightmares. It seems that there appears before him, as he falls asleep, the short line occurring more and more frequently of late on page one of the Congressional Record in this fashion:

First the bold word:

SENATE

Then, where the senatorial deliberations are customarily recorded, this short but cruel sentence:

"The Senate was not in session today."

They say, untruthfully no doubt, that the dreaming Senator wakens in terror and, to induce the return of sweet sleep, writes letters to his constituents—or thinks up other means of justifying, in the minds of forgotten men, his $10,000 yearly salary.

As we said, this story is probably malicious fabrication. It remains true, never-

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Behind the Washington News Front

Visiting newspaper editors came away from conversations with the president reporting that the executive is now talking about the press as he formerly did about the Supreme Court. The report that the president thinks well of "straight news men" who without questioning report factually what is said and done, but that he resents "interpreters, commentators and columnists," who look behind the news to tell their readers what it all really means. Some of the visiting editors are predicting a **crack-down on the press.** Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE do not need a second guess as to who will be first when this "official cracking" starts.

* * *

For a third time without getting results, Senator Rush D. Holt, the West Virginia critic of the administration, has reported to the Post-offce Department that his official mail "is being tampered with."

"Has it come to the point where a United States senator's mail is not free from official censorship because he disagrees with some of the administration's policies?'' Holt asked.

His answer was a letter from a Moundsville, W. Va., lawyer who wrote:

"The condition in which your mail is received shows beyond doubt your mail has been opened by the post-office department for the purpose of ascertaining whether you are violating your franking privilege."

Who Let That Get Out? Bloom Wants to Know

Sol Bloom, who helped draft the Neutrality bill in secret Senate-House conference, was defending the biggest grant of peace-time power ever given to a president.

"Six responsible statesmen signed that conference report," Bloom told Constantine Brown, ace foreign affairs expert, "and when six men of that calibre sign a report they can't go wrong."

"Oh, yeah?" snorted Brown. "Look who they were. There was Borah, who is sore at Senator Vandenberg; there was Key Pittman, who is the administration's messenger boy; and there was Sam McReynold of Tennessee, who is the stooge of Cordell Hull.

"Then there was Joe Robinson. I worked with Joe in London, and he doesn't know any more about foreign affairs that my colored chauffeur. There was Ham Fish, who was a juvenile; and finally there was you. You know a lot about George Washington, but when it comes to keeping our country out of war I'd rather trust my cook.

"The reason you signed that report," concluded Brown, "was that the State department told you in secret session there was no danger of war within the next two years — which is the life of the Neutrality bill."

"How did you know that?" asked the dazed Mr. Bloom.

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Measure Under Fire in Senators' Comment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1937 so-called Neutrality Act is the most shameless betrayal of the American people since Mr. Roosevelt signed over complete control of our money system to Wall Street in 1935.

Once more the administration has teamed up with the international bankers, but this time, instead of mortgaging the earnings and property of the people, it has mortgaged their very lives.

The neutrality measure is an ironclad insurance policy to protect the profits of American war merchants and the bankers who finance them — this and nothing more. It will not prevent our involvement in another war, should it break out abroad, any more than a papier-mache rampart would stop a 20-inch shell.

Nothing in Bill To Prevent War

A Senator, prominently engaged in the last-ditch fight to block approval of the bill as amended in a joint conference of both houses, asserted within earshot of his weak-kneed colleagues:

"If war breaks out abroad within the next year, while this act is in force, nothing can possibly stop our entrance into it. Our civilization will be ruined and the country will go to hell in a breadbasket!"

Despite the impression conveyed by newspapers that Congress acted without any interference from the executive—he departed on a fishing excursion while debate was in progress—the truth is that the whip cracked in this instance just as it has cracked in every other important issue since the beginning of the New Deal.

Whip Cracks Behind Senators

The president demanded full discretionary authority over what essentials of war may be exported for use by foreign belligerents, how such essentials are to be transported (in American or alien vessels), when to proclaim a state of war to be in existence between foreign powers and when, by subsequent proclamation, to make the neutrality provisions operative.

He demanded — and got — delivery on a weak Senate bill, made weaker by House changes, which will give munitions makers and international bankers a wide berth to carry on the same trade activities that plunged us into the last great conflict.

The mandatory embargo on implements of warfare, included in the original bill, was stricken out by joint conferees at the insistence of the administration, working hand in glove with the lobbies of steel and munitions concerns.

In its place is a provision whereby an embargo on shipments of "arms, ammunition, or implements of war" to belligerents is to be declared **when the president, in his own good time, sees fit to proclaim a state of war** "between or among, two or more foreign states."

The president has complete discretionary power to enumerate what implements of war are to be included in the embargo. The only exception to this is the proviso (section D) that, in so enumerating, he may not include "raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character" as guns, ammunition and implements.

That is the chief joke in the neutrality law, inserted by the administration to protect the financial and trade interests at the risk of sacrificing the lives of millions of American young men on foreign battlefields.

Congress failed to take cognizance of the fact that virtually all articles of trade shipped out of a neutral country in time of war are on the "contraband list" of belligerents, and that ships carrying them are marked for a torpedo. The inevitable result is that any neutral nation engaged in such trade is forced to declare war in defense of its honor.

See Loophole To Protect Profits

The new law, as enacted, does not make the so-called "cash and carry" section mandatory. Its application is left to the discretion of the president. In other words, he may use his own judgment as to what articles of war may be shipped on American vessels and what articles foreign belligerents will have to call for in their own vessels.

Senator Bone of Washington bitterly attacked this section of the law as an open door to war and a loophole "designed to protect the war trade."

"Since modern nations declare everything to be contraband of war," the Senator asserted, "it makes very little difference whether the president takes out several articles and says to owners of American vessels, "You may carry these but you may not carry anything else." The pathway to war is wide open. Down the primrose path of dalliance with war we go, because out of 200 articles, commodities, that belligerent nations want, the president may say, 'You may not ship 10 of them on American vessels, but 190 of them can be shipped on American vessels.' We have 190 reasons right there why American vessels will be sunk by the enemies of the belligerent powers to whom the ships are going."

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Treason Triumphant

IF THE news-columnist, whom we have quoted in recent editorials, is accurately informed, treason has triumphed in the highest office of trust in our republic.

Recall the charge quoted in SOCIAL JUSTICE of last week that the president himself had interfered with the appointment of a $7,500 per year departmental secretary so that he could give the job to the candidate preferred by the Democratic congressmen from Iowa.

Recall that it was stated unmistakably that the appointment was to be the fulfillment of a deal to get the Iowa members' votes for the Supreme Court "fixing" program of the president.

Then read the sequel as we quote it directly from the Washington column of Paul Mallon:

> "What papa said went. The Farley candidate for the secretaryship of the Federal Communications Commission still is with the Democratic National Committee, hoping for a job in the Commerce Department.
>
> "The successful candidate for this post was Thomas J. Slowie, secretary to Representative William S. Jacobsen of Iowa. His selection was dictated by the president's son and secretary, James Roosevelt.
>
> **"He was papa's candidate."**

What Mr. Mallon has said is, beyond all possibility of contradiction, that the president of the United States is guilty of the successful bribery of members of Congress.

As far as those members of Congress are concerned, the column story pictures them as violators of their oaths of office. That is the same kind of crime as perjury. The only difference is that most perjurers injure only one or a few people. These alleged oath-breakers, if Mallon is right, **injure the people of the United States.**

The offenses attributed both to the president and the Democratic representatives from Iowa constitute a peculiar and particularly vicious kind of treason.

If Mallon is right (and that should be immediately determined) treason rides triumphant, smiling, in the United States today.

Only the exasperation of Hamlet is a fit commentary:

"Bring me my tablets, for it is meet that I should set it down—that one can smile and smile and be a villain."

Sinister Implications

THAT the country is not up in arms to make Mallon prove his charges and, if they are true, to clamor for the expulsion from office of the guilty ones, is the most bewildering paradox of the day.

There is no better proof than this, if you still want proof, that the American people as a whole have gone soft; that there is a large block of immoral or ignorant voters living as parasites on society and government under the Star-Spangled Banner; that any mandate, howsoever great in mere numbers, means utterly nothing, if it is not actually pernicious and destructive, when it comes from a people so inert, depraved or immoral as to sit idly by when such violent accusations are made against a president.

We have no object in trying to convey the suggestion that Mallon is right—although he is singularly bold, if he is wrong. What we are trying to point out is the utter prostitution of public spirit in a nation where the gravest crime can be publicly attributed to officials, upon whose sincerity and honesty the intimate personal welfare of one hundred and thirty million people solely depends, and not cause even a ripple of excitement.

Consider the implications, **if Mallon is right.**

The destruction of the independence of the Supreme Court would remove the last protection of the individual against a dictatorship based on corruption.

A doubt is spread over the entire expenditure of approximately $17-billions of the people's money, spent through what proved itself to be the **most efficient national political machine ever organized.**

The question arises—and clamors for an answer—as to what has been done with the secret $2-billion stabilizaton fund by an administration that would buy congressional votes in order to have its way.

The charges from various parts of the nation of cheating at the ballot box, during the national election last November, may easily have been widespread enough to have thwarted the will of the people.

The losses of hundreds of millions of dollars suffered by the people through the mishandled gold devaluation policy may have been the deliberate intent of an internationally-minded Treasury Department.

The average newspaper reader can figure out innumerable other devastating implications of New Deal policies **—if Mallon is right.**

There is no graver crookedness possible in high office than that Mr. Mallon has already publicly charged. The crimes enumerated in the foregoing imagined implications are no different in principle than buying votes or bribing congressmen. There is only a difference in degree.

"An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit."

If Mallon is right—**anything is possible.**

Why do not the people demand to know, without equivocation or evasion, what evidence Mallon has?

Is there not a spark of patriotism left in the entire State of Iowa?

Is it impossible for the honorable and intelligent citizens of Iowa to form a committee of reputable citizens to investigate this thing? Cannot honest Iowans raise enough money to send that committee to Washington for the purpose of finding out what the Democratic congressmen of Iowa are going to do to clear their reputations, **publicly and conclusively,** and thereby restore the confidence of the people of Iowa?

As long as Mallon's accusation remains unanswered —the Democratic representatives of Iowa are under a cloud of suspicion—**and so are the people of Iowa.**

Questions and Answers

Following are some questions which I would appreciate your answering through your "Questions and Answers" column of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—Thomas Bartholomey.
Baltimore, Md.

Question: How could a living annual wage be enforced?

A living annual wage must be effected through the regulation of the dollar, the purchasing power of which must be so controlled that it will keep the cost of living on an even keel. Otherwise, what may constitute a living annual wage today may be far from adequate tomorrow, due to fluctuating prices.

In other words, reasonable legislation must be enacted to regulate the purchasing power of the dollar and to fix a wage that will remain a living wage despite the raising or lowering of prices.

As for the method of arriving at an accurate estimate of a living wage, there are several bureaus of statistics at Washington from whose files can be ascertained the cost of living in any city at any given time.

This matter was discussed by Father Coughlin several times recently in connection with the automotive strikes.

* * *

Wealth

Question: You teach that the amount of money in circulation should be equal to the value of the wealth of the country. Does the wealth mean gold and other minerals, farms, cotton, wheat and other farm products? Does it also mean industries and homes? Do you mean raw materials or finished products when you refer to wealth?

Answer: All the things which you have mentioned may be classed as wealth which, of course, is found in many forms. Gold and other minerals, farms and raw materials of all kinds are the natural resources of creation. Upon these natural resources man expends his human energies to produce other forms of wealth such as homes and industries.

* * *

Money

Question: Does money mean currency and credit money?

Answer: Both credit and currency money are used as a medium of exchange and, therefore, they both are commonly classified as money. Strictly speaking, however, only about 5 per cent of the money in circulation is genuine, the remainder being fictitiously created by the Federal Reserve Bankers.

* * *

Gold

Question: Could there not be money in a country without the presence of gold?

Answer: Yes, Money is not a thing precious in itself such as gold or silver. Any instrument which a government officially declares to be money may be used as such within the boundaries of the country represented by that particular government. When our ancestors first came to this nation, they did not possess an abundance of gold. It is the international bankers and the advocates of gold standardism who lead people to believe that no money is sound except that which is related to an ounce of gold at a fixed value.

* * *

Circulation

Question: Kindly give the approximate amount of money in circulation in our country.

Answer: On Page 14 of the January 4th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE was printed a table showing the circulation figures of check book and currency money from 1914 to 1935. The total circulation for the latter year was listed at $25,783,000,000.

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Here's How It CAN Happen Here

A SOCIAL JUSTICE Laurel Wreath for the most significant item in an American newspaper this year is hereby awarded to the following article in the New York Herald Tribune by George E. Sokolsky:

LONG before the Communist revolution in Russia transferred power from Kerensky's provisional government to Lenin, the workers had destroyed all rights of private property in industrial and commercial enterprises. Step by step, the labor unions had seized the plants; in every city of Russia and in every industry, shop committees had taken over the management.

What was Kerensky doing during this period? He was speaking of what he would do. He was seeking compromise. He was angling for a reunion of Socialist groups. He was secretly negotiating with conservatives and reactionaries. He was dreaming of great Napoleonic victories. He was orating of democracy. But he was, in fact, **doing nothing at all.**

He had created all the agencies for his own destruction, and they were at work. He had sought to be popular at the expense of righteous public morals. He had catered to the nether millions that he might listen to their cheers. He had abolished national discipline, playing ducks and drakes with the law. But he dared not interfere with the forces of destruction. They marched forward unimpeded.

People's Congress Told to Go Home

I attended meetings of the Constituent Assembly. Here the representatives of the Russian people were foregathered. The Bolsheviks were a tiny minority. But, after a while, the representatives of the Russian people—like our Congress — simply sat and waited. Finally the president of the assembly arose to speak on behalf of the Russian people. The assembly hall filled with troops. **"Comrade, you have spoken enough,"** a soldier said, **"Go home!"**

The representatives of the Russian people dispersed, filled with consternation. Strong men wept. I remember my own emotions—my anguish in the presence of futility. A minority had conquered Russia by organized minority pressure. They had seized the means of production and distribution. **First they destroyed private property. Then they destroyed human rights.** It was the end of Russia's chance for democracy.

Newspapers Failed To Print the Facts

What were intelligent, educated people doing? What were business men and bankers doing? Each was looking after himself. Some would assist the Bolsheviks; maybe the Bolsheviks would let them live. Some were attempting to save a few effects. Some were speculating in the country's misfortunes, gambling on the money exchange and with stocks and bonds; holding on to raw materials as everywhere prices were rising.

Not a constructive word came from these people, not a constructive idea. Even their newspapers ceased to print news favorable to them, because the reporters and writers were organized in unions and they would permit only such news and views to be printed as the unions ordered. And had they disobeyed, the pressmen would refuse to print the newspaper.

Every night the cafes were filled with the bourgeoisie. The artistes sang humorous songs about Lenin and Trotsky, and the business men applauded with merriment. They would make money, they felt, no matter what kind of a politician was in power.

In the end they had nothing. Their property, their human rights, even their lives were taken from them. Many more were sent to prison camps. I met many of their wives and daughters later in Harbin, Peking and Shanghai, where they were forced to earn their livings by the only means left to them.

Didn't Believe It Could Happen

The Bolsheviks could not ultimately succeed, they had believed.

"The peasants will never permit them."

"Starvation will drive the workers to their senses."

All these explanations were just waves of wind. The organized minority had focused its will on the seizure of property and government. The majority was engaged in every occupation but the defense of the rights of property and rights of man. The minority smashed the majority because only the minority knew what it wanted. The majority was destroyed because it could not believe that it had to organize and fight to live.

They woke up later. But it was too late. Their chance lay in government by law when Kerensky was in power. They missed their chance to resist every suggestion of compromise while they still possessed power.

I saw all this. From July, 1917, until March, 1918, I saw this process. Let those who know human history only from books believe that it is possible to compromise upon essential principles of human rights. I have witnessed too many poisons mixed in the melting pot of compromise.

Some Questions Have But One Side

There are no two sides to some questions. You cannot see a thief stealing your silver and cogitate upon the other side of the question. You dare not say of kidnaping, "Perhaps kidnaping is, after all, not altogether wrong."

Yet men will view crimes equally severe and say, "Well, maybe there is another side to this question." Do you remember Miss Perkins' remarks on the possible legality of the sit-down? It is such stuff that blows up civilizations, even as the mad gas in Texas blew up a schoolhouse.

Conditions Parallel Crisis in Russia

As I write of these days in Russia I think of all the seizures of property in this country. And of the compromises that are being made. The sit-downers in Chrysler write Gov. Murphy that they elected him and he must serve their will. How often was it thrown up to Kerensky that he had been raised to power by soldiers and workers and must obey them!

When the sworn oath of office can become a subject for individual interpretation, when public officials can ask themselves, "Must I serve the entire nation, or the pressure group that put me in power?" —then the nation is bound to fall.

Revolutions are successful when an organized minority discovers that the majority is split, is confused, is without vigilance. Then it is revolutionary tactics to confound the majority by side issues, by beating the drums of progress and liberalism. The minority plays upon distress, creates emergencies, ridicules fundamentals.

The American people do not yet realize that they are in the first stage of a revolution.

It Happened Over There, It Can Also Happen Here

By S. Miles Bouton in the New York Times Magazine

The methods pursued by dictators in seizing power, while in the main similar, vary in some details, but the mechanism by which they retain power is everywhere the same. **The first step is the muzzling of the press.** When the editor of a newspaper in Russia, Italy or Germany comes to his office he finds his orders from the government for the day, setting forth what may, may not and must be published. Foreign newspapers and periodicals containing news which the government does not want its people to know are barred from the country.

No dictatorship could survive a free press six months. That a free press is "the palladium of a people's liberty" is a hackneyed phrase, but it expresses an eternal truth.

All Freedom Dies

Freedom of speech and assembly naturally dies with freedom of the press. The radio is taken over by the government. All means of spreading propaganda are in the government's hands; the Opposition has no possible way of making itself heard except by illegal publications and at the risk of imprisonment or even death. All literature, the theatre and the cinema are subject to censorship. A secret political police—like the Ochrana of Czarist Russia — covers the country with a network of spies, so that no one can be sure that some unconsidered utterance will not be reported, which means prison —or worse.

There are still judges in Berlin, in Moscow and in Rome, but none who would dare hand down a decision against the will or order of the government. There can be no dictatorship as long as the independence of the judiciary exists. Hence that independence vanishes in dictator countries, where court trials are a mockery of justice.

Dictatorship a la U. S.

Is a dictatorship in America possible? The situation here, superficially viewed, presents some of the essentials that made dictatorship possible in Europe. There is, first of all, the leader with popular appeal. Few men in our history have enjoyed such personal popularity and such trustful confidence as does President Roosevelt. It is not too much to say that no other president in the last 50 years could have presented a plan to increase the Supreme Court's membership by six justices, to be named by him, with any least chance of getting Congress to accept it. **Neither Mussolini nor Hitler had at the beginning even remotely as great a percentage of the people behind him as has Mr. Roosevelt.** It may well be doubted whether they command the genuine support of a majority even today.

There is widespread dissatisfaction with economic conditions among those elements of the population that call themselves in Europe "workers and peasants," especially among the workers. The German republicans demanded "republican justice"; American workers are demanding "progressive justice." There is little difference in tone and import between the speeches by C. I. O. leaders and the speeches of the revolutionary leaders of Russia in 1917 and of Germany in 1918. The doctrine of class warfare has been imported into America, and while Homer Martin and other men at the head of the labor troubles in Detroit have not mentioned "the dictatorship of the proletariat," the idea is there.

We See by the Papers

From the Crawfordville Journal-Review:

"The average newspaper reader has followed the progress of the nation's labor troubles with a somewhat mixed feeling of alarm, bewilderment, and, of course, of sympathy for the cause of the actual worker. But with the increased violence attending the labor controversies, it is significant that the general public is beginning to recognize something more alarming than the smell of smoke and gunpowder in the too frequent clashes of strikers and anti-strikers. It is the unmistakable stench of Communism. The fact that in nearly every case in which strike leaders have been arrested, there has been one or more admitted Communist, should give the public food for thought."

Labor Exploited From Both Ways

From Newsdom:

"C. I. O. labor organizers now wear spats, are smartly dressed and carry canes. Evidently all dudes are not 'exploiters of labor.' . . . We wonder how many employers have made deals with these labor 'leaders'? A 'deal' may help some bosses and union racketeers. The suffering middle class will pay the bill. It always does—and without a grumble.

"What will happen when the solid middle class has been milked dry?"

Every Vote Cost Parties 52½ Cents

From the Christian Science Monitor:

"Official figures now available show that 52½ cents was spent by political parties for each vote cast for president in the 1936 election.

"Republicans, though losers in the presidential race, were the most prolific spenders. They spent almost $5,000,000 more than the Democrats, but won only 16,679,583 votes, compared with the Democrats' 27,476,673.

"The cost of each Republican vote was 85 cents; the cost of a Democratic vote, 33.2 cents.

"Every party but the Socialists spent more money than they had. The Republican deficit ran to $961,000, the Democratic, to $374,000."

He Makes You Think

From the Boston City News:

"For many years on quiet Sunday afternoons we cannot help but dial in Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

"Whatever people may say of the earnest, eager and eloquent orator of the air we cannot deny that he has made people think.

"When people start to think there is bound to be a noticeable improvement in living conditions.

"We have to admit that this gentleman was mainly responsible for stirring up both leading political parties into promising and doing something for those who needed help.

"In his eagerness to accomplish something and to make this fast moving world a little bit better place to live in he may have offended someone, but how can we obtain results for the many without offending someone and sacrificing something?"

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Harmony Between Classes Primary Duty of State

By Pope Pius XI
(From "Quadragesimo Anno")

THE primary duty of the state and of all good citizens is to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests, and thus foster and promote harmony between the various ranks of society.

The re-establishment of vocational groups must therefore be the aim of social legislation. Society today is founded on classes with contradictory interests, which are consequently opposed to each other, and which tend to create enmity and strife. Thus, society, still remains in a strained and therefore unstable and uncertain state.

As already stated by Pope Leo XIII in his Encyclical, **labor is not a mere chattel. It cannot be bought and sold like any piece of merchandise because in it must be recognized the human dignity of the workingman.** Nevertheless, the supply and demand of labor divides workingmen into two classes, as into two camps.

Labor Must Battle

The bargaining between these parties transforms the labor market into an arena where the two armies are engaged in combat. This grave disorder is leading society to ruin, and a remedy must be applied as speedily as possible. There cannot be question of any perfect cure unless this opposition be removed, and well ordered members of the social body be re-established.

These vocational groups should bind men together, not according to the position they occupy in the labor market, but according to the diverse functions which they exercise in society. Just as nature induces those who dwell in close proximity to unite into municipalities, so those who practice the same trade or profession, be it economic or otherwise, combine into vocational groups. These groups are, in a true sense, autonomous. Man considers them as the natural and spontaneous development of civil society, if not, indeed essential to it.

Order is unity arising from the apt arrangement of a plurality of objects; hence, true **and genuine social order demands various members of society joined together by a common bond.** Such a bond of union is provided on the one hand by the common effort of employers and employes of one and the same group joining forces to produce goods or to give service. On the other hand this bond of union is provided by the common good, which all groups, each in its own sphere, should unite to promote with friendly harmony. Now this union will become powerful and efficacious in proportion to the fidelity with which the individuals and the groups strive to discharge their professional duties and to excel in them.

Workers Free to Choose

From this it is easy to conclude that in these associations the common interests of the whole group must predominate. The most important of these common interests is the directing of the activities of the group to the common good. When cases arise in which interests of employers and employes call for special care and protection against opposing interests, separate deliberation will take place in their respective assemblies, and separate votes will be taken as the matter may require.

May 15th was the sixth anniversary of the promulgation of the famous encyclical letter of Pope Pius XI on Reconstructing the Social Order, "Quadragesimo Anno." This letter, as its title signifies, was itself a restatement—40 years after — of "Rerum Novarum," Pope Leo XIII's encyclical "On the Condition of Labor." Both state the fundamental principles of Social Justice.

It is hardly necessary to note that what Leo XIII taught concerning the form of political government can, in due measure, be applied also to vocational groups. Here, **too, men may choose whatever form they please, provided that both justice and the common good be taken into account.**

Citizens of the same municipality are inclined to form associations with diverse aims, which various individuals are free to join at will. Likewise, those engaged in the same trade or profession will form free associations among themselves for purposes connected with their occupations. Leo XIII explained clearly and lucidly the nature of free associations. We are content, therefore, to emphasize this one point: Not only is man free to institute these unions, which are of a private character, but he has the right to adopt such organization and such rules as may best conduce to the attainment of their respective objectives. For the founding of associations which extend beyond the limits of a single trade, the same liberty must be claimed. Those free associations which already flourish and produce salutary fruits should endeavor—in accordance with Christion social doctrine—to prepare the way and to do their part towards the realization of that ideal type of vocational groups mentioned above.

Maryland Pilgrimage to Shrine on Aug. 14

The people of the Free State of Maryland—long in the vanguard of the crusade for religious tolerance and political freedom — continue their interest in the activities of Father Charles E. Coughlin and his work at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

As an expression of their goodwill and great interest, a special party is being formed at Baltimore and Washington, D. C., to make a pilgrimage tour to Father Coughlin's Shrine of the Little Flower on "Maryland Day," Saturday, August 14, 1937, for a week-end visit. The tour is being organized by two Catholic gentlemen of Baltimore and Washington, who have over 17 years of practical experience as tour guides. The tour is open to the general public of the two cities mentioned as well as those from western Maryland and Virginia.

Plan Two-Day Week-end Tour

The group will leave Baltimore, via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on Saturday, August 14, arriving in Detroit Sunday morning, August 15, Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, patroness of the archdiocese of Baltimore. Breakfast will be served at one of the leading hotels in Detroit. The pilgrims then will be transfered in buses to the Shrine of the Little Flower; where after having been received by Father Coughlin, the visitors will attend a solemn high mass offered for the intention of the pilgrims.

The tour party will then return to the hotel for lunch. On Sunday afternoon a comprehensive sightseeing tour will take in Detroit and environs. The arrangement provides the option of departing from Detroit either late Sunday afternoon or evening, with a scheduled arrival in Baltimore Monday morning in time for business.

Those interested in this tour, are urged to write at once for a descriptive folder and reservations to the Baltimore Social Tours, 637 S. Streeper street, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Floyd M. Nellett, 2836 Agate street, Philadelphia, Pa., has made arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to lead a large group to the Shrine on July 18, 1937. All interested kindly get in touch with Mr. Nellett.

New York Excursion On Memorial Day

On May 30, the first large group of friends and acquaintances to make a pilgrimage to the Shrine will come from New York. Arrangements are in the hands of the Bryan B. O'Rourke Steamship and Travel Agency, 1807 Westchester avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Providence, R. I. folk are to visit the Shrine on New England Day, July 4. Mr. Henry White, 72 Park street, Providence, is conducting the tour and would like to have more people join him to complete his group. The cost of the round trip is $29.10. Information about the trip may be obtained from Mr. White or the local railroad companies.

Mr. J. J. Burns, 700 Marquette avenue, Mineapolis, Minn., is making arrangements to conduct a large group to Royal Oak. Sunday, August 22, is Minnesota Day at the Shrine.

Former Altar Boy for Bishop Von Ketteler Lives in Wisconsin

A former mass server for Bishop von Ketteler, the great pioneer preacher of social justice in the days of Germany's persecution under Bismarck, is living with his memories in the beautiful rural village of Barton, Wisconsin.

Von Ketteler

Adam Hohenstein came to America upon his mother's advice 57 years ago, at the age of 15. For, this far-sighted German mother saw a better opportunity for son in America, while she with her husband and two daughters remained in Dieberg, Germany, to face the religious persecution.

Mr. Hohenstein's recollections of Bishop von Ketteler were recounted for SOCIAL JUSTICE by his nephew, Frank M. Rodenkirch, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"It was on a Friday evening after sundown a few weeks ago," Mr. Rodenkirch relates. "My uncle's estate is situated on a hill on the outskirts of the little German village of Barton. From a window of the home I was watching a North Western passenger train, winding its way through the semi-darkness, the train windows a long row of dotted lights.

Mass Server For Bishop

"The scene reminded me of descriptions in some German stories I had read, and I turned from the window to remark to my uncle, who sat smoking his pipe, at the similarity to the landscape of the old country. This started the old man on a long and interesting reminiscence of the village of his birth, Kleinzimmern. He spoke of Bishop von Ketteler who confirmed his older sister, Elisabeth. Adam himself was too young to be confirmed, but he was a mass server at St. Barthlomew's church. In the sanctuary he had occasion to be near the bishop and had heard the powerful voice in some of those famous sermons on social justice—for all that the little fellow was too young then to know their world shaking import.

"At his mention of the bishop I interrupted to explain that Von Ketteler was the bishop who in his day fought courageously against social injustice in Germany; that his writings had so influenced a fellow bishop that when the latter became Pope Leo XIII he wrote his famous 'Rerum Novarum,' an encyclical letter 'On the Condition of Labor.' I added that I had learned all this through Father Coughlin who praised and heralded this staunch 'fighting bishop' over the radio and in his weekly journal SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"Uncle, unaware of the present day championship of the friendly bishop whom he had known personally, was greatly touched and happy."

Von Ketteler Defied Persecution

The confirmation service which Adam Hohenstein described took place in the church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Grosszimmern, a village about 10 miles from his home. This church, the old man explained was two-thirds in ruins caused by the former war. The place was selected by the bishop who passed out word secretly to the priests of the respective parishes that had classes to be confirmed. Such was the intensity of the persecution that the German government jailed priests for having confirmation in their parishes.

Bishop Von Ketteler arranged that the children of a number of parishes would start their processions in time for all to meet at a given time at St. Mary's church. The priests, who were the leaders, were the only ones who knew the destination of the processions.

The two officials of Grosszimmern, who were more or less conscientious, became aware of the secret confirmation plans and arranged to be away on business so as not to be responsible to the government for Bishop Von Ketteler's functioning there on that day.

Although Von Ketteler was physically strong, having a great and vital personality, courage and mental power, he was nevertheless very fond of and intimate with the common people whom he loved. He had also a great sense of humor, Mr. Hohenstein recalls.

Bishop Had Hearty Sense of Humor

On one occasion Bishop Von Ketteler came to visit St. Joseph's monastery in Adam's home village. The brothers conducted a home for more than 100 boys. After the bishop had been there but a few moments he noted the absence of one of the brothers and inquired jocularly: "Aber, wo ist denn der Schweitzer Michael?" (But, where is Swiss Mike?") None of the brothers knew Michael's whereabouts for he had vanished for the day on learning of the bishop's arrival. It seems that an earlier visit the bishop had reprimanded young Michael for intoxication, greatly to the young monk's embarrassment. After the bishop left, Mike was back at the monastery.

On his last visit to Kleinzimmern, Bishop Von Ketteler was escorted out of the village to Grosszimmern by a multitude of children including young Adam Hohenstein, all going afoot. The bishop, tired and a bit sad, said to the youngsters:

"Dieses wird whol meine letzte Reise durch meine Diozese sein." ("This will most probably be my last trip through my diocese.")

He then made a trip to Rome and on his return home to Mainz, Germany, he got only as far as Burghausen where he died a peaceful death.

A letter accompanying the story which the Wisconsin friends sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE says:

"May God grant the Von Ketteler of our own day, Father Coughlin, much grace and health, that he in his wisdom may, by voice and literature, guide the nation through the dark night of wrong thought caused by an indifference and false daily press and literature."

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England, Veering to Socialism, Will Join Forces With Soviet

Peril to U.S. Is in Bid to 'Come Along'

By Justin Soval

Several correspondents, during the last few weeks, have written to express their amazement at our previsioning a future war-alliance between England and Soviet Russia.

We might easily pass it off by telling these correspondents to wait and see — we would do so, except that we despise the folly of dodging eventualities that will almost inevitably involve the United States in consequences even graver than those attendant upon the World war.

The American people were asleep, **before and during the last war.** When they awoke, they found themselves in for paying the major part of the bill that war never fails to deliver.

The American people, after their slumber, had not only their own war debt to pay but over $20-billion, as it now appears, of the war debts of the European brotherhood of war-makers.

Britain Arming in Soviet Aid

If it is possible, therefore, we would like to do our bit toward arousing the American people, or at least a small but intelligent group of them, to the evident dangers that appear in today's trend of world affairs.

For the benefit of our shocked correspondents we would like to consider the significance of the colossal British program of re-armament which has recently gotten under way.

What does it mean in terms of international policy and what are its effects on the domestic affairs of England?

The answers to these questions indicate the presence of a bond of common interest between the Soviets and England.

England, if we are to take the word of leading government spokesmen, was forced to arm for the preservation of the peace of Europe against the growing armaments of other European nations.

Germany and Italy Targets of Drive

Just before the British budget was extended to provide the greatest armament appropriation in the long and warlike history of the empire, Sir Anthony Eden and other government officials castigated Germany publicly for her policies of aggression which, they said, constituted the major threat to world peace.

In effect, therefore, we judge England's armament drive to have the purpose of maintaining a European military balance against the aggressiveness of Germany.

Italy, as a constant potential menace to the British interests in the Mediterranean and in northern Africa, is an important primary cause of England's program of battleship building, but one that must be made to appear more or less incidental—Mussolini is more difficult to handle than the Fuehrer of the nation against which the world still holds its war hate.

Centering its aim on a belligerent Germany, England serves her purposes of empire completely without the necessity of further unsettling her relations with Italy or Japan or any other nation.

It's to Be Line-up of Haves and Have Nots

The pattern of future war is the death struggle of the "have not" nations against the "have" nations. Any war alliance of the "have-nots" would be futile and powerless without the participation of Germany.

Therefore, by making Germany the reason for her re-armament, on the one hand, and striving by propaganda to marshal the enmity of the world against Germany, on the other hand, the purposes of empire against all enemies are admirably served—and the "have-not" war alliance becomes increasingly hazardous, if not impossible.

Because of the new trend of events, incidentally, the threat to world peace on the part of the "have-not" nations is rapidly fading. If there is to be any threat of widespread war in the future it will come from the "have" nations and will lead to a war to destroy their (the "have-nots") influence permanently.

It is evident, therefore, that England's re-armament is a move against the strongest opponents of Soviet Russia and her scheme of world revolution.

Had English statesmen been sincere in their theory that England must arm against the aggressive and war-creating armaments of other nations, she would have done her arming and issued her diplomatic fulmination years ago against Soviet Russia.

Russia's Arming Started the Race

It was the progressive arming and mobilizing of Russia, starting immediately after the World war, which set off the European race for war.

Long ago Russia perfected the most powerful and the largest army known to all history. German re-armament is, plausibly at least, the reaction to Russian mobilization, and its present intensity is owing directly to the unnecessary and hostile mutual-defense alliance which France contracted with Russia.

England's professed reasons for re-armament, and above all her effort to single out Germany as the aggressor against world peace, do not ring true.

There is a movement among the world's great democracies to crush all opposition to "democracy."

That brings us to the internal effects of the English re-armament.

For years the great "democracy" of England has been tending in the direction of state Socialism.

Ever since the beginning of the world depression, Englishmen have gradually been losing their liberties. The politicians have gradually been growing more powerful.

England Sweeps Toward Socialism

Under the urge of the emergency, the government spent more and more money. Bureaucratic jobs were multiplied. Increasing thousands were fed at the public trough. British home policy assiduously multi-

(Continued on Page 12)

Coronation Greetings

A CORONATION GREETING FROM YOUR IRISH DOMINION YOUR MAJESTY!
BALDWIN
GREETINGS IRELAND DEMANDS COMPLETE SEVERING FROM BRITISH RULE NOW!
DeValera

—Norman in the Boston Post.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

Constitution For Ireland

By the Foreign Editor

LONDON, ENGLAND. — Now that the "tumult and the shouting dies" that attended the deliberate crowning of an unimpressive king, the eyes of the world are turned to the Imperial Conference. Ireland has the spotlight and the quiet man at her helm, President Eamon de Valera, is the principal character in this world-shaping drama of John Bull's children.

With a timing born of true statesmanship, de Valera has personally drafted and published the new constitution of Ireland which sets up a republic and dissolves the thin tie that bound her to the British Commonwealth of Nations. The constitution, declaring all Ireland, "a sovereign, independent democratic state," and revolutionary in scope, fulfills the cherished hope of generations of Irishmen. It is the outward expression of the goal that hundreds of patriots who glorify the pages of Irish history sought so unflinchingly.

While the constitution is so worded that Northern Ireland can join in if she desires, it is evident that Ulster prefers political separation from the Irish Free State, at least for the present.

The name of the new nation is to be "Eire," the ancient name of Ireland, and it covers "the whole of Ireland, its islands and territorial seas." Gaelic is the official language.

The president would be elected by a direct vote of the people for a seven year term, and would be able to leave Ireland only with the people's consent.

The national parliament would be made up of the president and the two houses, dail and senate, in which would be vested exclusive powers for making laws. The dail members would be chosen through adult sufferage.

The new senate would consist of 60 members, with 11 nominated by the prime minister (of Ireland) and 49 elected by the entire state. Of the 49, three each would be elected by the National University and Dublin University. Others would be chosen to represent the following aspects of national life: Language, culture, education, agriculture, fisheries, organized and unorganized labor, industry, commerce, public administration and social service.

Except in case of invasion, war could be declared only with the assent of the dail.

The constitution reiterates devotion to peace and friendly co-operation with other nations upon a foundation of international justice and morality. All titles of nobility are prohibited.

Support of home life is pledged and the constitution states "no law shall be enacted providing for the grant of a dissolution of marriage." Divorce in other states under civil laws would not be recognized in Ireland.

Freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion is guaranteed, subject to public order and morality. The state is guaranteed against endowing any religion.

The basis of the constitution indicates that de Valera found guidance in drafting it from the United States Constitution as well as the papal encyclicals, notably those of Pope Leo XIII.

His successful redistribution of the larger estates and land reform measures already has done much for agriculture and given new hope to the tenant-farmers.

This far-reaching constitution will be submitted to the people at a general election in June.

British Columbia To Annex Yukon

VICTORIA, B. C. — A historic administrative change was recently announced by Premier Pattullo, who discloses that an agreement had been reached with the Dominion government for the annexation of the Yukon Territory by British Columbia.

The addition of the northern territory will make British Columbia the second largest province in Canada, exceeded only by Quebec.

Yukon Territory, covering an area of some 200,000 miles lies north of the province of British Columbia and flanks Alaska. Its population in 1931 was about 5,000. Its administration is carried on by the Dominion government with a local government composed of a chief executive and a board of three members. The legislature of British Columbia is expected to approve the acquisition when it comes up for a vote. As a result of this annexation, British Columbia now reaches from the boundary of the United States to the Arctic ocean. The area is supposed to have vast mineral resources that have not even been tapped.

Vatican Pavilion At Paris Fair

PARIS, FRANCE.—Among the nations represented at the International exposition, the Papal State or Vatican City, will be officially represented and will have its own Pontifical Pavilion situated in the Trocadero Garden. The exposition will run through the summer ending in the fall. Thousands are expected following the coronation at London.

During the middle ages, the Vatican was always represented at pageants, but this is the first time since the imprisonment of the popes in 1870 that they have been officially present at an international exposition.

The Papal banner, bearing the triple tiara and the keys of St. Peter, will fly from top of the pavilion. The instructions of the Holy Father was that the exhibit be of the "Artisans of Art and Faith." Surrounding the main altar of the chapel, where Mass will be celebrated daily, are 12 small chapels. These represent 12 nations of the world with decorations and colors of that country. This will symbolize the unity of the Catholic church.

To Frame Third Five-Year Plan

MOSCOW, RUSSIA. — The state planning commission has been ordered by Josef Stalin to formulate plans for a third five-year plan to be ready for consideration by July 1. The official announcement stated that industry equaled its goal of about $17-billion in production for the second five-year plan, almost a year ahead of schedule.

The practice of mining gold in Russia at about $1 an ounce and selling it to America at $35 an ounce; and then using the $35 in American money to buy basic commodities for productive purposes in Russia—all at the expense of the American taxpayer—has had a lot to do with the success of the second five-year plan.

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Credit Manipulators Dictate U. S. Policy

Drop in Bonds Forces Corner Banks to Wall

By Hon. H. Jerry Voorhis
Representative from California

AT PRESENT we can only get expansion of buying power by borrowing it from the banks, which hold a monopoly of our nation's credit, and 90 per cent of all our circulating medium is checkbook money or credit. Two things are wrong with this: first, it requires that additional buying power can only come into existence if the people or the nation borrow it into existence and pay interest on it. This is unjust because the wealth of the Nation and not the assets of the banks back the extended credit. The credit belongs to the Nation but by a great and terrible blunder we have given it away.

The next thing that is wrong is that the expanded credit comes into existence in hit-or-miss fashion, being created on the security of other people's property by 15,000 banks. Since credit is what the banker has to sell, he naturally does not want it too cheap or plentiful, so at the proper time he raises his rate of interest and calls in loans and destroys the credit which was the very lifeblood of both production and consumption.

More Little Banks to Be Forced Out

For some years we have witnessed in this country the gradual squeezing out of many of the smaller banks and their acquisition by about 75 large banks. Chain banking has become a reality. Should the price of United States bonds drop sharply, the big banks would undoubtedly weather the storm. They have been unloading bonds recently in anticipation of this.

But the little banks might be forced to the wall to be replaced later by branch banks. And even if that did not happen, a fall in bond prices would unquestionably enable those with plenty of capital to wait for a time, then buy the bonds in at below par, and eventually make a handsome profit at the expense of small investors.

Obviously therefore, it is to the interest of the big financiers to drive down the price of Government bonds. Since profits in the heavy or capital goods industries are so large and lending at high rates of interest possible, they do not at present face a very difficult task in accomplishing their purpose.

A number of things will result: First, general interest rates will go up; second, the small banks will be embarrassed, and some of them, perhaps, forced out of business; third, Government economy can be forced, and as a result the general wage level depressed by the presence of an increased number of the unemployed on the labor market.

Profiteering in a Nation's Credit

In the face of this situation the Federal Reserve board is forced to buy bonds to support the market. But since this puts the money into the bankers' hands—money which cannot at present be controlled—it may lead to inflation. To counterbalance this, government expenditures used during the depression to put buying power into the hands of the unemployed must be cut. We are forced therefore, to choose between putting money into the bankers' hands or into the hands of the unemployed.

And what are these bonds anyway, about which there is so much trouble? We say they represent the debt of the American people. Really they represent also an extension of the credit of the American people. For the total capital, surplus, and undivided profits of all banks amount only to $7-billion. Yet they have acquired $18-billion of government bonds. How? **By selling the general credit of the nation to the nation itself.** So all the trouble at present can be traced to the fact that we permit the investment bankers to manipulate the nation's own credit and to virtually dictate governmental policy thereby. As Mr. Justice Brandies puts it in his book, **"Other People's Money":**

"The goose that laid the golden eggs has been considered a valuable possession. But even more profitable is the privilege of taking the golden eggs by somebody else's goose. The investment bankers now enjoy that privilege. If the bankers' power were commensurate only with their wealth, they would have relatively little influence on American business. **They control the people through the people's own maney."**

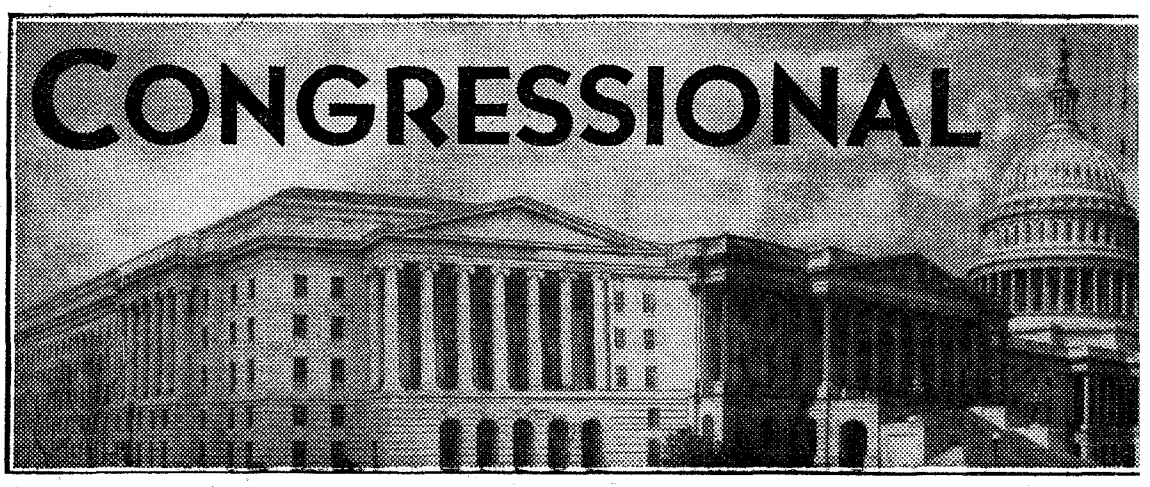
This brings out the fact in bold relief that we need a sounder control of our money and credit system.

The civil power is more than the mere guardian of law and order, and it must strive with all zeal "to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, should be such as of themselves to realize public well being and private prosperity."

It is true indeed that a just freedom of action should be left to individual citizens and families: but this principle is only valid as long as the common good is secure and no injustice is entailed.

The duty of rulers is to protect the community and its various elements; in protecting the rights of individuals they must have special regard for the infirm and the needy.

"For the richer class have many ways of shielding themselves and stand less in need of help from the state, whereas the mass of the poor have no resources of their own to fall back upon and must chiefly depend upon the assistance of the state. And for this reason wage-earners, since they mostly belong to that class, should be especially cared for and protected by the government." **—Pius XI in "Quadragesimo Anno," quoting from Leo XIII in "Rerum Novarum."**



Let's Be Honest: Tell America Why You Can't Cut

By Hon. J. William Ditter
Representative from Pennsylvania

Why not tell the American people that you cannot cut this thing (appropriations for bureaus) whether it is by a 15 per cent impounding or a 10 per cent slashing; that you cannot cut this whole program of profligacy that you have endorsed, sponsored, have tried to tell the American people is justified — but tell them very plainly that all these parasites, and all the appendages, all this great group of patronage lovers cannot be dispensed with **because your own political machine would begin to totter.**

If you did this the Postmaster General would not have the effrontery to say of the Supreme Court issue: **"We will let a little talking be done in one chamber and a little chattering in the other, but when the roll call comes, we will have the votes."**

Why will you have the votes?

You will have the votes because out of the Federal Treasury, in spite of all this plea of economy of yours, in spite of all this grandiose program of splendid savings, **you are continuing to provide from the Federal Treasury the money to get the votes that are necessary.**

Leo XIII has wisely taught that "the defining of private possession has been left by God to man's industry and to the laws of individual peoples."

"Man's natural right of possessing and transmitting property by inheritance must be kept intact and cannot be taken away from the state by man. The domestic household is antecedent, as well in idea as in fact, to the gathering of men into a community."

The prudent Pontiff has already declared it unlawful for the state to exhaust the means of individuals by crushing taxes and tributes: **"The right to possess private property is derived from nature, not from man; and the state has by no means the right to abolish it, but only to control its use and bring it into harmony with the interests of the public good."—Pius XI in Quadragesimo Anno.**

U. S. Taxpayer Gives Gold Profit to Britain

By Hon. Hamilton Fish
Representative from New York

We have bought $4-billion of gold from foreign nations in the last three years, since January 30, 1934, when the gold act went into effect. We are paying $35 an ounce, and that gold is produced, as far as I can find out, at between $15 and $18 an ounce. In the last three years we have made a gift of $2-billion of the American taxpayer money to these foreign nations.

Great Britain has unloaded $2 billion on the taxpayers of the United States since the gold policy went into effect at a profit of a billion dollars. France has sold the United States government a billion and a half, and likewise makes a tremendous profit. Both of these countries have repudiated their war debts, not even paying the interest on them.

This statement by the British commercial counselor here in Washington was written last December but published recently in a British newspaper:

"Much greater price advantage have accrued to the United Kingdom .... It is impossible to estimate the indirect profits and stimulation to trade and industry which the United States gold policy has brought in other countries. It is certain that .... the balance of advantage has heavily favored the British countries. The high price placed on gold and unlimited purchasing by the United States are largely responsible for the remarkable prosperity of the Union of South Africa, and consequently for the share which the United Kingdom investments in an exports to South Africa have had in that prosperity. Similar triangular effects are traceable in the case of Australia, Canada and India."

"In fact, the early British fear that the United States would get an trade advantage over here from gold devaluation have been disproved by the results."

A British commentator surmises it might have been better if the United Kingdom department of overseas trade had delayed publication for a couple of years more. **He shudders to think of what will happen when American Congressmen get hold of it."**

I am not opposing the devaluation or revaluation of gold. What I am opposing is the buying of foreign gold at $35 an ounce at the cost of approximately $1-billion annually **to the taxpayers of the United States.**

Not Everybody Can Go Fishing
—Chicago Daily News.

Security Essential to Happiness

By Hon. John M. Houston
Representative from Kansas

The greatest and highest service is the bringing of happiness and contentment to the people. With a third of the population of the country in distress, with nearly half of the states of the union embraced in the great drouth, and others in the flood area, where the people are either hungry or naked, or underfed and half clothed there can be neither happiness nor contentment.

If this situation can be relieved it should be done promptly. This is an obligation and a responsibility to those having the power to change this situation from one of hunger and desolation to at least a state of assurance that the people will not be neglected.

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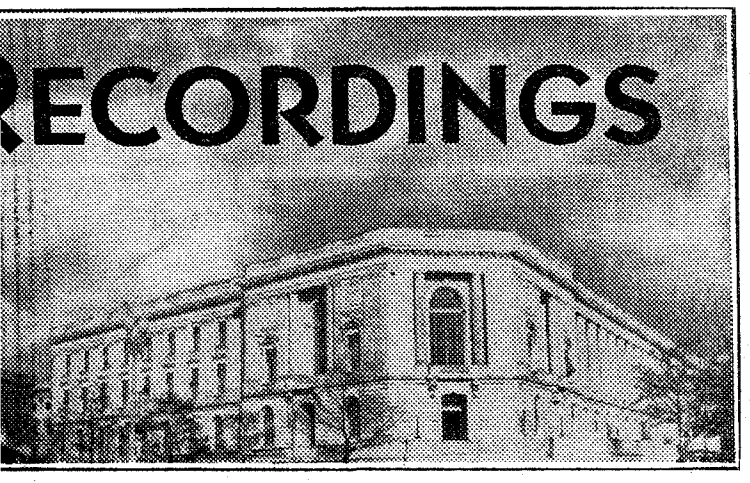


Congress Can Remedy Unemployment Plight

Safeguard U.S. Products, Men, for Prosperity

By Hon. Clare G. Fenerty
From Pennsylvania

THERE is a remedy for American unemployment which, adopted by our government and people, would in a very short time, restore work to those millions of discontented souls now walking our streets through unemployment — a number variously estimated at between 9 and 12 millions, not to speak of their families of the 25 millions, one-fifth of our people, who are forced to eat the bread of unemployment at this moment.

A great American once said that "nothing is sure but death and taxes." **If nothing is certain but death and taxes, there is this to be said for death, that it does not get worse every time Congress meets.**

Just as Congres can do something about taxes if it but have the courage and desire to do it, so too, if it only have the vision, it can do something about the economic death that is now its glacial fingers around the arteries of American labor and industry.

One of the chief reasons for our present unhappy plight is the fact that we are not completely fufilling our duty to frame laws for the protection of the American worker, laws that will safeguard the products of his hands and brain, that will insure his just claim to a living annual wage and to the social justice and individual opportunity and security which are his inalienable rights.

American Farms Forced Into Idleness

For every acre of foreign food brought in alien ships to our shores, one acre of American soil is taken out of cultivation. Now when you consider that 30 million acres were already taken out of production in the past few years, you can logically see that American farm workers on 30 million American acres were thrown out of employment.

We grow sufficient wheat and corn and rye and barley and malt for our needs, but yet we are importing these and other staples from foreign farmers in Canada and the Argentine and elsewhere, at the expense of our own workers. **We can make good matches but we are allowing the Soviet to sell here matches manufactured in Russia under the soul-stifling iron discipline of the Communist sweatshop.** We make superb glassware, but we are permitting Japan and Belgium to sell their products here, disemploying American workers. We can make the best toys in the world, and yet we are permitting Japan and Russia to capture our toy market—and the American toymaker is without a job.

Once we had 40 watch factories in the United States employing many thousands of persons to make the highest grade of time-pieces, but through unwise agreements we have abandoned our market to foreign products, and 27 of these factories are now out of business.

And there is food for prolonged meditation in the discovery that in Boston recently there were seized 16,000 pounds of Russian butter which were branded "Made in U. S. A." How such cunning strategy ever failed to escape the attention of our government is something that I am at a loss to understand.

Foreign Lands Supply Our Wants

The average American rises in the morning from a bed of foreign linen, shaves himself with a razor whose steel may have come from Germany, uses a soap from England and a face lotion from France, garbs himself in shoes made from Canalian leather, with socks whose silk came from Tokio, a suit of English worsted and a necktie from Edinburgh, descends to his breakfast cereal made from South American corn or ham from Ontario and eggs from China, served upon dishes from Yokohama, consumes bread made from Siberian wheat and butter churned in Denmark or Holland, looks at his Swiss watch, throws Russian coal into the furnace, rushes across pavements of Belgium cement to his place of employment, picks up a newspaper to read of foreign wars and rumors of wars and tranquilly puffing upon a Dunhill pipe from London, musingly says to himself: "I wonder where these foreigners get the money for their big armies and navies when Americans are out of work and there seems to be no business here."

So he rises in disgust, goes to stand at a bar made of lumber from Manitoba, takes a glass of Scotch whiskey with a nibble of Sweitzer cheese and follows it with a stein of Bavarian beer.

Commission Found Prosperous America

Only eight years ago foreign commissions were sent to this country to learn why industrial America was leading the rest of the world. And they discovered that with 7 per cent of the world's people, the United States had more purchasing power than all Europe combined; that **from 6 per cent of the world's acreage they harvested more than half of the world's foodstuffs.** With a standard of living that enabled America to consume half of the world's coffee, half of its tin, half of its rubber, one-fourth of its sugar, three-fourths of its silk, one-third its coal, two-thirds of its crude petroleum, the commissions found here luxurious buildings, a wealth of educational facilities, comfortable individual homes — and glowingly paid tribute to the American plan that in less than a century had produced three times as much wealth as had been created by all other nations and men since Omnipotence laid the foundation of the world.. **That was the America of only ten years ago.**

I would urge our government to discourage by tariffs the importation of products made abroad which can be better made here, and thus **encourage the American worker to obtain permanent and reliable private employment.** Nine million unemployed represent a tremendous reduction in the purchasing power of our nation. At a thousand dollars a year it means no less than a reduction of $9-billion.

A vigorous and courageous determination on the part of Congress to engage in a stand-up strike for American character and labor, a determination that no foreign nation shall be permitted to continue to sell her cheap labor products here, when better articles are made by the American workmen—would put these nine million Americans back to work.

Provide Work for All Is Government Duty

Burdick Asks Interest-Free Money Coinage

By Hon. Usher L. Burdick
Representative from North Dakota

Those who imagine that we are about to return to a period of prosperity are blind to one great fact: over 10-million workers in this country want to work and cannot find employment. If all we have done in Congress; if all the money we have spent in the last six years, amounting to $16-billion has not reduced materially our unemployment situation, who is there in this House willing to pursue that course further?

We have people enough in this country to normally consume $150-billion of national income every 12 months. Instead of having an annual income of $60-billion which we have today, it should be at least three times that. The reason that we do not have this income is because we have failed to free the people from the fetters of scarce money; from the fetters of debt and interest; from the fetters of taxation; from the fetters of unemployment, until only a limited few are able to buy back the goods produced.

Strike Gains No Help to Jobless

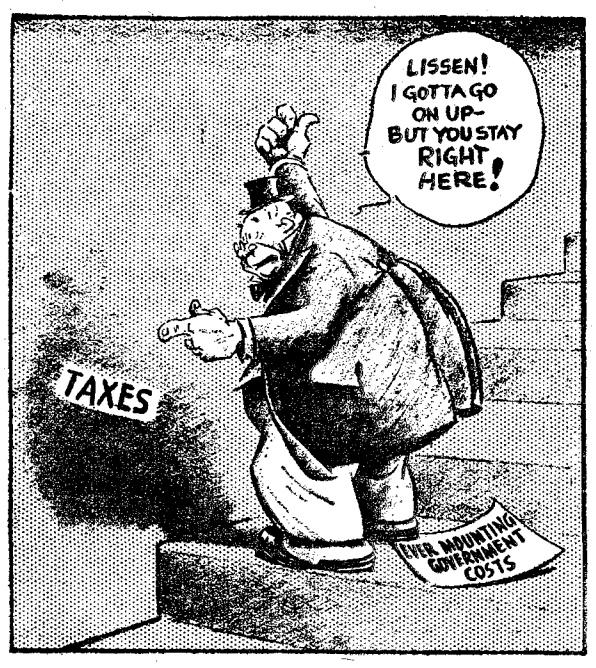
The present labor troubles evidenced by the walkouts and sit-downs are not going to solve our labor troubles even if organized labor wins every point in its demands; we are not going to solve our labor troubles even if President Roosevelt has his way and appoints six new judges.

The success in the present strike difficulties cannot possibly affect those who have no jobs at all: Industry in this country even going at full speed without any labor troubles at all, cannot possibly employ more than two million more men and women. **Every day we are spending more money than we take in and make up the difference by borrowing.** The more we borrow under our bond interest system the poorer the government and the citizens become. With the added court power, the president will still have no policy of dealing with a situation that cannot be avoided.

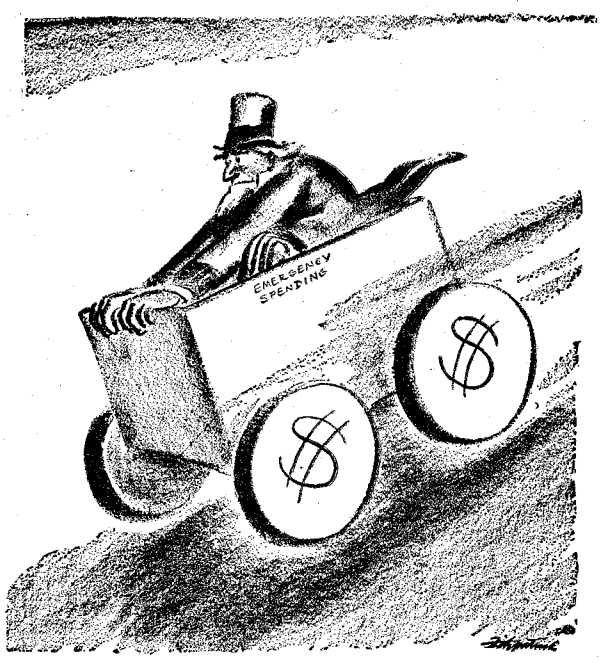
No one seems influential enough to convince the president that this government today must announce immediately, if we are to survive, a new employment policy. That policy must be **to furnish work to anyone who wants work and must have work in order to care for his dependents.** This is a plain duty of government. All admit that private industry cannot do it; and it has become a question that confronts the entire nation.

Government Must Deliver Service

People though out of work, have the right to eat, breathe, wear clothes live in houses, rear children and care for them. This government must use its great powers to carry out the guarantees contained **in the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution.** Government must plan work and offer work to every man and woman who is out of work and must have work. This work shall be arranged at the place where the people are, so they may work where they are and not be shipped from one end of the country to the other, destroying whatever homes they have.



Higher Mathematics
—Scripps-Howard Press.



No Brakes
—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

C. I. O. Tactics Follow Set Action Formula

By Hon. Paul W. Shafer
Representative from Michigan

What is the purpose behind all the sit-down strikes?

No assumptions are necessary. Official statements made from time to time by the leaders of the C. I. O. provide the answer.

A study of the methods employed to obtain the objectives discloses generally the following formula of action:

First, a demonstration of the power of a small but determined group of sit-down technicians to paralyze the productivity of industry. Thus it places in jeopardy, as in the case of the automobile industry, the economic welfare of many communities, and causes loss and suffering to millions of innocent bystanders. In that way it exerts a powerful adverse pressure upon the national economy as a whole. This effect is being accomplished through coercion of the workers and illegal seizures of property.

The fact that the employee support in many cases is a small minority does not matter. Through the established technique the right to work is denied to all. In the case of the General Motors it is said—and has not been denied—that originally 125,000 of the employees were opposed to the movement. Nevertheless these, along with every other interest affected, lost their incomes for many weeks, amounting to, in the aggregate, many millions.

Next comes the capitalization of power thus demonstrated by forcing additional workers to join the movement. Then comes the demand of the C. I. O. affiliates to represent all the workers exclusively in their respective industries.

When this happens each worker must then and there not only pay for the privilege of working but he **must continue to pay for the privilege of continuing to work.**

Finally comes the check-off. Then each worker must not only pay for his job, but in addition he must pay special assessments, whichever and for whatever purpose the organization demands. The worker is in no position to resist. The tribute is taken out of his pay envelope by the employer on demand of the union. That is the final step. Thus the dominion of these self-appointed leaders, headed by John L. Lewis, is complete and autocratic.

Manifestly such a procedure carries with it the implication of the greatest possible danger to the nation. It places the production of industry at the mercy of a labor leadership responsible and accountable to neither the law nor to the workers and restricted only by its own desires and ambitions.

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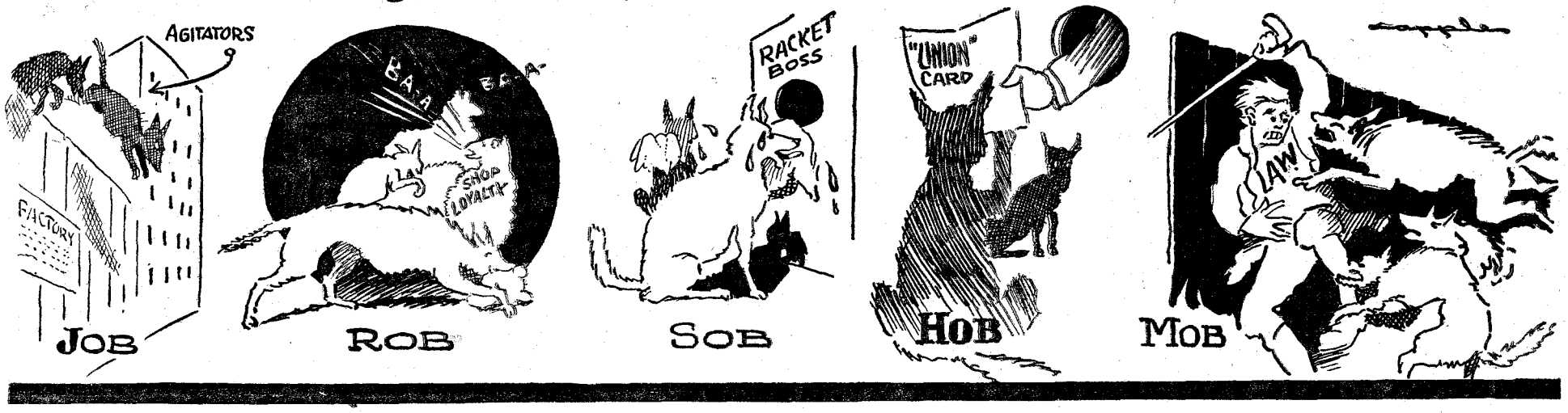
Our Animal Kingdom in 1937



—Drawn especially for Social Justice.

Key Member on Coal Board a Lewis Man

President Roosevelt made a most interesting appointment recently when he selected members of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, set up under the Guffey coal bill.

He chose C. E. (Ned) Smith to serve on the commission as a "public representative."

Now a "public representative" on the coal board is supposed to be completely disinterested in his views, so as to wield the balance of power between the "producers' representatives" and union labor members.

"Ned" Smith, judging by his record, is not qualified for such a post. He has one of the most notorious anti-union reputations in West Virginia, where he edits a paper.

People's Man Has Labor Tie-up

SOCIAL JUSTICE published some rather damaging information about Mr. Smith not long ago. We reported that he was paid $150 a month by coal mine owners for "services rendered" in his union-baiting Fairmont, W. Va., Times; that, further, the operators bought him an expensive home.

Mr. Smith has yet to deny the charges.

We also reported that the editor, despite his record, was a bosom buddy of that eminent labor profiteer, John L. Lewis. Lewis and his aides urged Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia to "lay off" when Holt was exposing Smith in Congress.

Neither Smith nor Lewis has denied that.

Is this man, we ask you, a fit appointee as a "public representative" on the Guffey board in view of these facts?

Well, the president seems to think so!

New Bill in Effect After June 1

The Guffey bill goes into effect June 1 for a period of four years. It is a substitute for the old Guffey bill which the Supreme Court outlawed last year. It attempts to stabilize the coal industry by guaranteeing the cost of production to miners and mine owners. About all that remains of the old bill is a system of marketing control, including prices to be charged consumers.

One big drawback in the present bill is the failure to deal properly with growing competition in the fuel field of gas, oil and electricity. Lewis and his union officials say they will answer this argument, once they have the coal industry firmly in hand, by establishing the same sort of control over these other industries.

On the seven-man commission appointed by Mr. Roosevelt to execute the act, four of the five members who served on the old board are retained.

One of these is Smith, who, we are informed, continued to serve on the old board at a salary of $10,000 a year after the adverse Supreme Court decision. This was one of the charges fired by Senator Holt when he denounced Smith.

President Is Charged With Packing Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

run for the United States Senate himself next year.

He was told, according to the SOCIAL JUSTICE informant, that if he expected to be elected and stay in the good graces of the New Deal administration, Berry, not Long, must be given the Senate post.

An unconfirmed report is that Berry himself would have opposed Gov. Browning in the Senate election next year if the Tennessee governor didn't comply with the president's demand. Indeed, there are some bold enough to intimate that he will anyway.

Offer to Cut Crops to Aid South America

(Continued from Page 1)

Neutrality Act and to the president's plan to pack the Supreme Court.

Section 4 of the neutrality law leaves an open door to the fruition of the alleged dealings, too open, in fact, as not to be highly questionable.

Will Cut U. S. Crops

Entitled, "Exceptions — American Republics," the section reads:

"This act shall not apply to an American republic engaged in war against a non-American state or states, provided the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American state or states in such war."

Thus, the act is not applicable to our trade relations with South American countries in time of war.

With respect to the court "pack" tie-up, Senator Holt will show how the reputed agreements with the contracting nations hinge on the enactment of the AAA and the revival of planned scarcity in our farm areas.

Only by curtailment of American crops can a market, adequate to cope with the flood of farm imports promised in the trade concessions, be provided for the South American countries, the Senator will contend.

Since the present court once has outlawed the AAA, and would probably do it again, the West Virginia Senator will charge that only the addition of subservient justices would give the state department "carte blanche" in the alleged conspiracy.

Contest to Test Your Knowledge of Social Justice

For years you have been listening to Father Coughlin's radio broadcasts. You have often been struck with the utter truisms he expresses on national problems of a social and economic nature. Many times you no doubt have discussed his program with others, perhaps converted them to your way of thinking.

You have read the contentions of Father Coughlin not only in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE but in the daily press and in books he has written.

Naturally you think you KNOW the principles so often laid down by him. But, do you? The human mind has the peculiar trick of preening itself on the accuracy of its knowledge only to be shocked when confronted with a direct question at finding its knowledge is not quite so accurate.

Test Your Knowledge

That is the main purpose of our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest—to test the knowledge of our readers, or, perhaps, we should say to enable our readers to test their own knowledge in a novel and instructive manner. Fifty simple questions on Father Coughlin's principles are put to you as a competitor in this Contest. Your job is to select the best and most appropriate answer to each question from a list of suggested answers. Of course, most of the suggested solutions are wrong. You'll be surprised how much you will learn by this process.

Within five weeks from the date of this issue, this Contest will close. Shortly after that more than $7,000.00 worth of prizes, both cash and automobiles, will go forward to 368 readers.

You can enter this week by clipping the Past Pictures Coupon and mailing it to the Contest Editor, who will send you all past picture-questions by return mail.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

theless, that the dignified position of Senator is getting to be, more and more, no bed of roses.

Perhaps it occurs to Senators now and then that the wily man at the "other end of the Avenue" is trying to make them look like supernumeraries in the big show.

* * *

It may seem strange that Senators do not consider the strategy of declaring a vacation for themselves, to endure until the president gets rested up.

There are two explanations: Senators have so long depended on the "must" list from the White House that they have almost completely lost the faculty of thinking up their own ideas—and, more important, there is a general fear that senatorial vacations would not elicit the warm public support which, under the new dispensation, is accorded presidential rest periods.

* * *

At the other end of the Capital, in the turbulent House of Representatives, the situation is not nearly so serious.

The House normally suffers from rigid repression. Leadership and gag-rules create oratorical inhibitions in the majority of Congressmen which are forever threatening to break down and flood the halls of Congress and the Congressional Record with golden, and not so golden, eloquence.

So, to maintain the appearance of a busy bee-hive (or monkey-cage, as some great commentator has said) Speaker Bankhead needed merely to lift the lid a bit and let the mellifluous verbiage flow.

Almost everybody in the House is having his say — a member only has to ask for time to be granted 20 minutes, a half-hour or more. It is a Roman holiday in the greatest legislative body on earth!

* * *

Of course, there is no dearth of things that need the immediate attention of the legislators. There is the gold scandal, for instance.

The nation, or rather that small segment of this nation which knows what is going on, is worried about what Mr. Roosevelt, through his plenary, dictatorial power over the money, has done with the mystery metal, gold.

What, they are asking, is Congress going to do about offsetting the gold devaluation blunder, committed in the heydey of the new era?

Are the American people going to be required forever to pay the bill so that foreign prospectors may dig up unheard of quantities of gold in foreign fields, ship it over here, at an enormous profit, to be reinterred in the hills of old Kentucky?

Are American taxpayers going to be duped into buying all the old earrings, watch-cases and what-nots of Europe at $35 per ounce, to be planted on American soil?

Who will strike the golden handcuffs from the limp wrists of our sleeping Congress?

* * *

There is an explanation for everything. Since we have played the part of psycho-political diagnostician before with what we may modestly call success, we will take another fling at it.

The sit-down virus has infected our statesmen.

The president's is a normal case, plain, garden-variety sit-down fever.

Congress has it in its most virulent form—lie-down-and-snore fever.

There is only one sure cure—a sit-down of the taxpayers accompanied by a clamp-down of the voters.

'Constitution State' Lives Up to Name

The legislature of Connecticut, traditionally nicknamed the "Constitution" state, has taken initiative in retaining the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" mentioned in the preamble of that great document.

The Connecticut House, which rejected the proposed Child Labor amendment to the Constitution early in 1937, has recently passed a resolution calling on Congress to abandon the Child Labor amendment in favor of a substitute comparable to Connecticut's child labor legislation.

Earlier this month, the House of Representatives at Jefferson City, Mo., refused to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. It was the fourth time that a Missouri legislature has rejected the proposed amendment.

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Strikes Take Toll: More in Store

Cost in Pay and Business Loss Is Huge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor reports that 613,056 employes were involved in 1,264 strikes from November to March.

During the first three months of this year, the strike loss was figured at 11,485,156 man-days of work. The statticians report that 225,000 workmer in the automobile industry alone lost $70-million in wages and figure the delayed volume of business of motor car makers at approximately $200-million.

There were 610 strikes in March alone.

More strikes are predicted during the coming summer despite the recent favorable decision of the Supreme Court on the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Conflicting unionization campaigns will increase the number of strikes even though the Wagner Act may remove the cause of some types of disputes.

The C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.'s efforts to enroll new members will probably bring strikes for the two following reasons:

1. The strike for higher pay and shorter hours frequently is used as a wedge to gain membership for a union.

2. The spread of the conflict between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. means strife between local groups of workers for recognition.

Old Mine Pals of Lewis Still Slaves of Steel

WASHINGTON, D. C. — John L. Lewis announced, when the United States Steel Corporation recognized the C. I. O., that it was due to "the enlightened industrial statesmanship of Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation's board of directors."

To supplement the statement, Fortune magazine says that Mr. Taylor thought out the program in a philosophical mood in his villa in Florence, Italy. This sounded highly like propaganda.

Now it develops at the LaFollette committee hearing that the same United States Steel Corporation refuses even today to recognize John L. Lewis' own United Mine Worker's in its "captive" coal mines in "bloody Harlan" county, Kentucky. Testimony revealed that the town of Lynch is unincorporated because its 12,000 inhabitants are owned by the United States Coal and Coke Company, owned 100 per cent by the same U. S. Steel Corp.

"The company owns all the property . . . there is no other way of making a living there." The babies are brought into the world by company doctors, given scant education at the company-controlled school; work in company-controlled mines, spend their pittance at a company-owned store, worship at a company-financed church, and finally are prematurely buried by the company-owned undertaker. This feudal existance is what the great Mr. Lewis calls: "enlightened industrial statesmanship."

Job Security, Annual Wage Long Solved by Col. Procter

Back of labor's unionization drives, back of the battle for "collective bargaining rights," back of strikes and the sit-down epidemic, is the one simple common objective of every honest laborer:

A steady job, a pay envelope every week, a stable dollar with dependable purchasing power.

In other words: **a just, living, annual wage.**

The late Colonel William Cooper Procter understood this tragic need for "job security," 50 years ago. It impelled him to develop a plan guaranteeing 48 weeks work a year for every Procter & Gamble employe.

In 1886, Col. Procter inaugurated a wage-bonus plan of profit sharing; but too many employes looked upon the twice - yearly payments as windfalls to be dissipated on a rip-roaring celebration that left them broke with a splitting headache.

In 1903, the experimenting colonel re-introduced the profit sharing idea, linked with stock ownership.

Twelve years later, he added pensions and other benefits.

In 1923, he again stunned business orthodoxy by announcing guaranteed employment.

Here then in the experimenting of one far-sighted employer of labor — without regimentation by a paternal government or dictatorial coercion by a belligerent minority—was achieved all that is necessary to establish the just, living, annual wage in industry.

These various steps of experimentation in the direction of employer responsibility shocked all business tradition, which, at least in the colonel's day, classes labor as a "commodity." Some of the colonel's own executives were suspicious of the idea, since it called for a complete revolution in soapmaking, says Frederick Lisdale discussing the plan in Liberty magazine.

Like all of its competitors, the charts of the Proctor & Gamble company showed violent fluctuations—heavy activity in the spring and fall, stagnation in between. This was because the company sold through jobbers who placed orders at six-month intervals. Selling directly to retailers, as well as through jobbers, the firm sought to level off the seasonal spurts. Estimating a year's sales and dividing the result by the number of working days, they obtained a quoto to which every plant must stick, giving the whole industry work throughout the year.

As a result, Procter & Gamble stands today, on its hundredth anniversary, in a class almost by itself as a big business where labor ructions are almost unknown.

The firm takes its pick of labor; it's a common saying that "You've got to be good to work for Procter & Gamble."

C. I. O. Signs Contract with Firestone Co.

AKRON, OHIO. — The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has reached an agreement with the United Rubber Workers Union, which is an affiliate of the C. I. O., which settles a two-month strike of 9,000 workers.

One of the principal points in the agreement binds the union not to cause or tolerate any sit-down, stay-in, slow-down strike, or other stoppage of work in any Firestone plant during the next year.

For many months, Allan Haywood, C. I. O. organizer and adviser, has been attempting to establish discipline among the union workers. This point, will therefore, furnish a test for C. I. O. leadership as to whether they can keep the men "in line." In view of the several violations of a similar clause in the General Motors strike agreement, continued failures would do much to weaken public confidence in the promises of the C. I. O. leaders.

The union won the right to represent non-union workers who designate the union as their bargaining agency and a written statement that 36 hours is the standard work week in Firestone plants.

The agreement is particularly important since it is the first contract with a major company in the rubber industry, the birthplace of the American sit-down strike.

A statement by the Firestone Company said. "We are happy to advise our employes that a satisfactory agreement has been reached and we wish to thank all parties concerned, our employes, the press, and the public for their patience and fairness during the long negotiations."

The Union statement said: "We believe both sides have reached an honorable settlement. The company agrees to bargain collectively with the union. It further agrees to adjust grievances through the union for all union members and such others as desire the union's services.

"It also agrees that general plant labor policy shall apply to all employes.

"Finally, it agrees that none of the rights of the union under the Wagner Act or other legislation are waived by the agreement. In return, we believe that the company will find great benefits in the goodwill of its employes, in the stabilization of its labor problems and wage structure and in the co-operation of the union in interpreting and enforcing the agreement.

"We look forward to a year of excellent relations with Firestone."

Striker Made Boss of Firm, Owner Ousted

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — One hundred and fifteen employes of Yahr-Lange, Inc., wholesale drug firm—members of no union but sharing a common grievance against the labor policies of Fred E. Yahr, president and general manager—staged a one-day sit-down. Their single demand was **that the owner of the business resign the management and direction of the company's affairs**, particularly with regard to the personnel. The strikers won.

Mr. Yahr, resigned the management which he had held for 18 years. He retains the title of president and his membership on the board of directors.

George Huseby, one of three strike committeemen who in 33 years employment with the firm had risen from laboratory boy to sales manager, was named general manager by the directors.

Grim Reality Dims Glitter of Film Land

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—The land of make-believe has been struck with reality—2,500 film painters, scenic artists and make-up men started a strike that threatened to tie up the entire industry.

Other crafts in the Motion Picture Federation were polled on joining the strike for recognition of the federation as sole bargaining agency for its 17 unions with a membership of some 16,000 members, all affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Nine motion picture studios were picketed by strikers. Work continued though considerably slowed down.

Bridgeon Smith, chairman of the central strike committee for the Federated Motion Picture Crafts, charged that the studios were using strike-breakers. There is such a surplus of workers in Hollywood for all types of jobs that it will be hard to tie up production. There are 10 waiting for every job.

The Federated Crafts counted heavily on the Screen Actors Guild for support, which represents some 5,000 members, and includes all of the highest-paid players and actors.

This is the third major strike in the motion picture industry. The first was the Actors Equity strike back in 1929. In 1933 the I. A. T. S. E. staged a studio strike that lasted for several weeks, but neither of the strikes attained their objective.

The present objectives are a closed shop and union recognition throughout the industry. Producers have rejected these demands although they have considered wage and hourly demands of the unions.

Labor Highlights

NEW YORK, N. Y. — William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, addressing the Young Communist League national convention, urged young Communists to enter mass organizations and trade unions. "It is not enough to support the C. I. O. and the Youth Congress, we **must become leaders in these movements,**" Foster said. "We will then march forward with giant strides in the revolutionary movement that is growing like a snowball in all parts of the United States."

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — Sixteen of San Francisco's first class hotels were tied up with a strike of 3,500 employes on behalf of 150 hotel clerks and office workers. The walk-out included engineers, elevator operators, electricians, culinary workers, telephone operators and clerks. As a result, there was no hot water, heat, meals, drinks or room service. There were about 6,000 guests in the hotels when the strike was called. The issue at stake is a 40-hour week and preferential hiring.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — The first move to "put the heat" on the independent steel companies by the Steel Worker's Union was notice to the Republic Steel Corporation that a written labor agreement is to be demanded. Republic employs about 52,000 workers. Negotiations are on with Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. that employs 25,000. Bethlehem, largest independent, employing around 75,000 men conferred with the union, but did not sign. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corporation agreed to abide by the terms of the union submitted, but refused to sign an agreement.

DETROIT, MICH.—A revision of personnel in the management of General Motors removes the name of Lamont du Pont from prominence as chairman of the board. He is succeeded by Alfred P. Sloan, former president. William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president during the recent 44-day strike, is advanced to president and Floyd O. Tanner becomes vice-president in charge of labor relationships.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Wisconsin's contribution to the nation's strike picture this week included a rift in rival C. I. O. factions, which developed at a Kenosha convention of the U. A. W. . . . Carpenters protesting the employment of non-union labor by a Fond du Lac construction firm picketed the Washington County Carmelite Shrine at Holy Hill. While professing to have no quarrel with the Catholic church, or the monks for whom a new monastery is being built, the offices of the contractor were free from demonstration, the pickets confining themselves to the shrine on Sundays when hundreds of pilgrims were compelled to enter the grounds through lines of marching men. Walter Dunn, a Milwaukee union agent, said he was "paying men 50 cents an hour" to picket the religious shrine. . . .

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Ask Spiritual Leaders Take Stand on Social Justice

Laity Calls on Clergy to Direct Them

Aroused by what they call the "disinterested and in some cases hostile attitude" of clergymen toward their great people's crusade for social justice, the Social Justice Sixteen Club of Somerville, Mass., is demanding that the spiritual leaders of that community—priests, ministers and rabbis—inform them why this campaign is being kept outside their houses of worship and the field of moral instruction.

"We have heard one Catholic priest denounce our paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE as a 'filthy sheet' even though he afterwards admitted that **he never ready a copy**, and even though he permits metropolitan newspapers carrying no small amount of un-Christian and seriously misleading matter to be sold **on the steps of the church,"** a report from this club states.

"We are mindful that the spiritual is more important than the material," the zealous note goes on, "but we do not forget that Christ fed the multitude first with bread for the body that his hearers might be prepared for the greater life of the soul.

Call for Light and Guidance

"Since we feel an obligation to perform the corporal as well as the spiritual works of mercy, we feel that we have a right to hear our spiritual leaders discuss the value of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and giving drink to the thirsty. If our study of Social Justice is wrong **we demand to be told wherein it is wrong.** If it is right, we want our clergy to help us.

"We are therefore suggesting that all who are working for Social Justice send letters to their spiritual directors during May, asking spiritual advice on whether they should continue such work.

"We intend to do this, even though we are fully aware that the Pope has long since commanded the Catholic clergy **to put their whole strength** into the fight for social justice. For the strengthening of our own faith, we want to know what our respected leaders propose to do about the study and practice of social justice.

"Very sincerely,

"Social Justice 16 Club."

Loyalists Say It With Radio Checks

A substantial money order remittance for Father Coughlin's radio broadcasting fund accompanied the report of a penny sale held on March 31, by the Dorchester Lower Mills Social Justice Club at Forester's hall, Mattapan, Mass. Study of the 16 principles, increasing the sales of the weekly paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, support of the broadcasts, and assistance to similar clubs in their organizing problems are among the objectives of the club. Leo F. Wells, organizer; Mrs. M. J. Kelly, Miss Margaret A. Connolly, and Mrs. Rose M. Boss, were committee members for the penny sale.

A donation check held to defray the expenses of broadcasting also accompanied a report from the Royal Oak Association of 118 West 103rd street, New York City. At every meeting held since December this group reports **an 80 to 90 per cent attendance of the entire membership.** "May we suggest that you publish this fact in our paper SOCIAL JUSTICE, so as to encourage others," the secretary writes. "We believe that the keystone of our success is due to the fact that **we have our meetings as interesting as possible."**

Clubs Forming All Over Land

Friendly letters from members of the National Union in all areas of that organization's former activity continue to report the formation of local study groups to devote themselves to the 16 principles and the dissemination of the newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE.

A Social Justice club in Hartford, Conn., was formed at an open forum held at 7 Norwich Street on April 15. Bills before Congress and the state legislature are to be special subjects of the club's study. Frequent meetings are to be held at the same place

In Bay City, Mich., an organization known as the Radio Club is studying social justice and donating the proceeds from social activities toward Father Coughlin's broadcasting expense.

The Brooklyn section of the New York Daily News reports progress of the social justice followers in that area as follows: "Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice is experiencing a rebirth in Queens. Now the members are "Constitutional Americans." Two hundred and fifty have rallied to the new banner, Walter F. Quinn announced from his home, 154 Tysom St., Floral Park."

A rally of the friends of social justice in Mercer county, New Jersey, is to be held at the P. O. S. of A. hall, 155 East Front street, Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, May 20, at 8 p. m. The Trenton organization, known as the "Social Justice Friendship Society," is desirous of enlarging the membership and establishing clubs in various parts of the country.

West Allis, Wis. Calls Meeting

Members of the National Union in West Allis, Wis., and nearby Milwaukee, as well as others interested in social justice, are invited to attend an organization meeting of a Social Justice Study Club at 8101 West Greenfield avenue, on Thursday evening, May 27 at 8 p. m. Increasing the bulk sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE in the Milwaukee area is the immediate objective of these workers.

Loyalists in the Dorchester Center district of Dorchester, Mass., have formed a Social Justice Study Club and invite readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE in that area to join. The chairman is John E. Van Tassel, 76 Lonsdale street, and the secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Renner, 51 Bellvue.

Back copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE as well as other information on financial and civic subjects within the social justice program are available at headquarters of the Maryland Social Justice Club, 421 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. **Anyone in Maryland desiring of going to the Shrine of the Little Flower on the date set aside for the Maryland contingent, Sunday, August 15, is urged to get in touch with Roy J. Sullivan, secretary.**

The Jefferson-Gravois Social Club of St. Louis, Mo., meets every first Wednesday at 2612 Jefferson avenue. Francis F. De Moq, 3240 S. Compton, is secretary.

In Milwaukee and Wisconsin

The following dealers in Milwaukee and out-state points of Wisconsin will be happy to service you with a weekly copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

In Milwaukee—

Omar Barsness, 3603 W. Lisbon Ave.

Bernard J. Dziedzic, 1403 S. 31st St.

John Gard, 2313 W. Morgan Ave.

Paul LeChevalier, 1630 S. 93rd St.

News Stand, East Water and E. Wells St.

George Semmelmann, 603 E. Locust St.

Joe A. Zahn, 3318a N. 8th St.

Zinke Music Store, 2955 N. Third St.

In Wisconsin—

Barton—Frank J. Bahr.

Benton—James L. Swift.

Fond du Lac—Steve Sabel, 230 East Arndt.

Hartford — James Bobrun, 2031½ S. Main St.

Janesville—Leo Monogham, 421 Fifth Ave.

Kenosha—Dr. James N. Palt, 520 58th St.

LaCrosse—Joseph A. Halaska, 917½ Green Bay St.

Madison—Anne T. Kinney, 29 North St.

Madison — Elizabeth McCabe, 113 State St.

Manitowoc—John J. Pekarske, 924 Washington St.

Menasha—E. V. Weber.

Menomonee Falls — Milton A. Perrin.

Oshkosh—Frank W. Smith, 184½ Central Ave.

Prairie du Chien — Mrs. H. N. Godden.

Racine—Jane Barkley, 928 Villa St.

Racine—Josephine Richter, 1221 Augusta St.

Sheboygan — Irma Schutte, care Alvin Trester, 814 Indiana.

South Milwaukee — George Logic, 1004 Madison.

Sun Prairie—John Betlach.

Two Rivers—Andro Watzko, 2109 12th St.

Waukesha—Andrew B. Oettinger, 115 Arcadian Ave.

West Depere—John O'Meara, 206 Miller.

English Will Join Forces With Soviet

(Continued from Page 7)

plied the number whose paramount personal interest was to vote for the politicians who cared for them.

The productive members of society had to foot the bill. Industry and productive labor were increasingly taxed to pay bureaucratic salaries and miserable doles.

The balanced budget was a noble objective, but it was predicated upon feeding Paul and robbing Peter to do it.

Dividing the wealth by taxation is Socialism and Socialism is a step toward Communism. That is the destiny of democracy based on an uninformed electorate and of capitalism based on maximum profits at any cost.

That is the trend in England today—and the longest step in that direction is the present armament program.

The two-fold effect of the vast appropriation for war (or the "preservation of peace"—to speak in the language of Eden) is to strengthen the politicians by enabling them to provide employment, and a consequent higher standard of living for the dolesters, and to weaken industry and socialize earning power by the addition of 33 1/3 per cent to the taxes on corporate earnings.

Internally England is approaching nearer and nearer the erroneous ideals of the Soviets; externally England finds (or makes) Russia's enemies her enemies.

That is why we prevision an alliance between England and Russia in the event of war. And it is all being worked out under the name of "democracy" with Russia, the most rigid autocracy of all times, the most clamorous spokesman for the cooperation of the world's great "democracies."

Thereby occurs the danger which hangs over the somnolent people of the United States.

Alliance Urged Even in Congress

How many Americans are aware that the propaganda for "democratic" united action against "the enemies of world peace" has advanced so far that even members of our own Congress dare arise and publicly speak in behalf of an alliance of this nation with the world's great "democracies?"

One member of Congress has even gone so far as to propose our cancelling England's obligations to us and forcing the payment by dictatorships on the theory that this nation must aid Great Britain (and Russia?) to again make the world safe for democracy.

The agitation has already begun in this country for our participation in the destruction of Europe's dictatorship—**now** by such indirect connivance as the recently passed "Neutrality Act" and the older policy of raising the price of gold for the benefit of European nations—later by **un-neutral** trade and credit concessions—finally, through emotionalizing the American masses (as was successfully done before the last war) by our actual participation in war, if it should become necessary.

Whither does this agitation lead? In the words of some of our present members of Congress, "To saving the world for democracy" which now clearly means for the "rule of the proletariat," the most vicious type of dictatorship.

Will the American people, as has been their custom, sleep through all these preliminaries to find themselves some morning allied with Soviet Russia in the noble business of making the world "safe for democracy?"

Grim Parade of Victims Is Protest at Traffic Toll

Civic leaders of the City of Los Angeles — alarmed over the increasing toll of lives lost in traffic—decided to stage a vigorous safety campaign. The plans provided for a gigantic parade of 1,000 persons, which number corresponds to the number of traffic victims in Los Angeles county during the past year.

The object, of course, is to bring before the public eye a concrete representation of the immense army of individuals whose lives were needlessly snuffed out through carelessness, either on their part or on the part of others Thus, it is hoped, that Los Angeles citizens, together with other cities of the nation, will more fully realize the gravity of the situation and exercise care accordingly.

We cannot help but speculate upon the probable reaction to such a plan, were it possible to utilize the same theory on a wholesale basis. For example, what would be the reaction of the American people had they the opportunity of viewing in actuality the $18-billion of credit money which our government borrowed from the bankers? What would be their further reaction had they the opportunity of seeing a concrete representation of the billions of dollars in interest which they and their children will be forced to repay with honestly-earned money?

How would they respond to a real picturization of the number of hours of hard labor which must be spent by themselves and by their children in order to repay this unjust debt?

What attitude would be theirs were they able to visualize the story of want in the midst of plenty—seeing the actual number of heads of cattle, bales of cotton, bushels of wheat, corn and other foodstuffs produced by the agricultural regions of our naturally wealthy nation, and then viewing in comparison the actual number of hungry and naked people suffering for the want of food, clothing and shelter through no fault of their own?

Of these things much has been said and more has been written. Nevertheless, such gigantic figures and immense quantities are involved that even the most intelligent minds cannot fully comprehend the huge proportions and comparisons embodied therein.

The foregoing thoughts — though fantastic, perhaps—are but a few of a countless number which could not be forced away upon reading of the contemplated drive for safety on the streets of Los Angeles. We may soon learn whether the experiment in this particular instance has any marked effect in making pedestrians and motor-vehicle drivers more careful. Whether a like plan, however, would bring to the American voters a greater cognizance of the gravity of our present national crisis and, consequently, greater care and less indifference in exercising their democratic rights—that will of necessity remain merely a matter of conjecture. At any rate, it would be a forceful demonstration of the fact that something is radically and fundamentally wrong with our present economic system. Many of us already realize that, but go on indifferently and carelessly as does the reckless driver.

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The People Speak....

Part of An Editor's Worries

To the Editor:

It is to be regretted that you do not see fit to place my letters to your paper in the People Speak column. I have written you regarding this matter some time ago, but received no reply. I regret very much to have to break with you on this matter, but unless you place my letter in your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, you can count me out as a subscriber to said paper in the future. I regret that I renewed my subscription to your paper. This is the kind of policy that caused the defeat of Social Justice last fall and if continued, will do it again.

You certainly cannot expect to play favorites with some writers to your paper and call that social justice, for it smacks of the dailies which censor letters and do not put them in at all. I spent time and money last fall to make a last stand for Mr. Lemke. But if this is your idea of social justice, I am through.

—Laurence J. Stohl.

Dayton, Ky.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Like most letters printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE, this one expresses the thought of a number of readers. SOCIAL JUSTICE regrets that it is unable to print all of the letters sent in, but the staff has tried to select those which represent the opinion of the most readers. With but one page to devote to correspondence weekly, we have tried, too, to avoid using too many letters of the same general context. SOCIAL JUSTICE is trying to present everything in the interest of its readers, and regrets that any readers regard this policy as unjust. Injustice is not intended.

Social Justice Reader Has Advantage

To the Editor:

No one with intelligence and honesty will deny that SOCIAL JUSTICE has done and is doing a wonderful piece of enlightenment for the public at large. **In its pages we find facts, which for one reason or another are not printed anywhere else, and yet these are facts which have a definite if not all-important bearing on our country's welfare.**

For this reason those interested in promoting social justice should take immediate action towards having their local public library subscribe for this weekly, just as it does for a number of other publications.

Let those who think nothing is to be learned from SOCIAL JUSTICE try reading its analysis of any current problem and then proceed to argue with someone who does not read SOCIAL JUSTICE. Not to boast, but merely for the record, I have had a number of friendly arguments on current questions, nor have I once been beaten. Where did I get the winning arguments? In the pages of Social Justice.

—J. E.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Practical

To the Editor:

Several persons writing in to this page, have wondered what they could do to help repay Father Coughlin for what he has done. Helping him to pay off the deficit for his former broadcasts would in my mind, be a very appropriate way of doing so.

—S. K.

Newark, N. J.

Thrilled to Learn Of Money Bills

To the Editor:

After these many years of rebellion against the terrible injustice which the financial racket has wreaked on the innocent and ignorant (on this subject) public, the news of Congress action made me feel like a person within a second of drowning, who was suddenly rescued.

It gave me the greatest thrill I have had since Mr. Roosevelt's first inaugural speech, in which I trusted, believing in all sincerity the promise he made to the people for their deliverance from the "money changers."

To Father Coughlin should go the "laurel wreath" for his mighty efforts to awaken and instruct the people on this question. This is not to forget Patman and Thomas and many others have been laboring to do for years past. They, too, deserve the wreath and the blessing of the people.

—Josephine Rand.

Florence, Mass.

We Liked the Tone of This Letter; Social Justice Readers Are Thinkers

To the Editor:

If it sometimes seems as though politicians are more anxious to serve their party well than the people, we must remember that the party is more alert and rewards their service better than the fickle public.

I believe that the great majority of office holders are honest and endeavor to give good faithful service. At the same time their political activities furnish a zest to keep alive the sportsmanship in politics; without which a government like ours could not long endure.

Here in America we have the finest government in the world, both in theory and in fact, and if we love liberty we should never forget the warning of Jefferson that eternal vigilance is the price that we have to pay for it.

I think that the weakest link in our American system is the lack of law enforcement. Many abuses occur, and much harm is done and unnecessary delay caused by reason of the fact that too frequently **those entrusted with power fear to act courageously, for fear of offending some militant group.** Because of this weakness, those troublesome groups are further encouraged to defy the law and overstep their constitutional rights.

Everybody talks about democracy, but at heart very few believe in it. It makes good bait when looking for votes, but the professional politician has nothing but contempt for the opinion of the laity.

America has lived long and prospered much because our forefathers were honest, reverent, God-fearing men, who asked for divine guidance and accepted it fearlessly. Just as all life gets its greatest impetus at its start and is carried long to greater or lesser lengths, according to the favorability of that start, just so have we, as a nation, been carried along by that noble impetus, born of the efforts, knowledge, wisdom and foresight of those grand men who planted and planned the greatest government which produced the grandest people on this terrestial sphere.

Nations and people only advance as they hold fast to an ideal; when the ideal becomes dim and we lose sight of the perspective, we surrender unwisely and disaster follows, as logically as night follows day.

The writer has voted for every Democratic presidential candidate, from William Jennings Bryan to Franklin D. Roosevelt—inclusive; but here is where he switches off, because the Democratic party has become a one-man party and seems to be running wild — headed for we know not where, but in a big hurry to get there.

Although never a member of your National Union, I subscribed for your paper because I felt it filled a need. It has had a good start and a wonderful opportunity. I hope it will make good. Wouldn't it be a good idea to ask your subscribers what they think of the paper, what they like best in it and how to improve it?

The writer is a mechanic, working at his trade every day and independent in his thinking; not tied up with any clique, except the Catholic Church and that is not a clique, but the grandest association in the world.

—J. E. McLoughlin.

Peoria, Ill.

Money Changers Running Soviet

To the Editor:

Have the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE heard that not the workers nor toilers but the money changers alone are ruling and administering the wealth of and in Russia, and that from there they contemplate to rule the world? Believe it or not. The international Communist party is the left hand and most dangerous weapon invented by the money changers to defend their greed for predatory wealth and to remain in power in the temple.

Communists are the greatest dupes on earth; for believing that they are working for the toilers of the world, they are nothing but the trained mad watch dogs, fat with hatred for Christ who are let loose not to overthrow capitalism as they believe, but to protect and defend the gold-thirsty robbers in their new Russian temple.

If Communists want to rid the abuses of capitalism for the sake of the toilers of the world, let them go back to Moscow and get rid of the thieves and money changers in that temple.

Ninety-eight per cent of the Russian people who are not Communists have been robbed of all their political rights. According to the fake soviet constitution the workers are guaranteed all their rights to work; but they have no right whatever to stop working. They are not allowed to strike, nor to refuse the black bread that they eat, because the robbers are more deeply entrenched in the Russian temple than anywhere else in the world.

—A Reader.

Modesto, Calif.

Hope to Collect Dues by Check-off

To the Editor:

The tyranny of an overlord is bad, whether labor union or industrial management. C. I. O. leaders demand exclusive right to bargain for all labor. The next step, **will be to demand that union dues be deducted from wages, before payment,** and the total turned into the union treasury, as in the coal industry.

While the domination of industry by capitalist overlords is undesirable, a like domination by labor overlords, such as John L. Lewis and his associates, is equally undesirable. Mr. Lewis refused to sanction a fair, secret and untrammeled ballot at Flint, because a small minority of workers were *forcing the issue.*

In my opinion the strikes that are sweeping the country are simply a struggle for power by the leaders—not a fight for better working conditions, hours and wages. If they succeed, we shall have taken a long step toward a Fascist state, with Mr. Lewis at the top. Do you want that?

—Alfred J. Harshall.

Melrose, Mass.

It All Goes Back To Money Racket

To the Editor:

May I reply to the article in the January 18 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE entitled, "Where Is Lewis Planning to Lead American Labor?"

The answer of one who has ridden the old union merry-go-round several times since 1902 is: **"just another dizzy ride to defeat!"**

The object lesson is to discourage and teach the American people that it doesn't pay to organize.

When the American people find out that all this confusion is just a part of a great scheme to keep their minds off the money racket, then they will be able to decode anything, past, present or future.

Furthermore, they will find that the same gang controls Russia, and that the Communists are a bunch of dumb Russians that were used as tools to kill off the intelligent Russians. **Then this gang moved in and took control of the money in that country the same as here.**

There is a simple way to make America prosperous. All the American people need do is to be intelligent enough to go on a cash basis, and refuse to deal with a banking system that claims to have about $24-billion on deposit and only about $6-billion to pay off with.

Perhaps that is what caused the depression in 1929, when there were about $65-billion on deposit and only about $5-billion to pay off with. If too many people asked for their money, it just couldn't be had.

—Ford Worker.

Garden City, Mich.

Philadelphia School Teaching Principles of Social Justice

To the Editor:

After the first violent shock of November's defeat, I rallied to the belief that your defeat at that time would be your greatest victory. And I am fully convinced today that this is true, though time has probably much in store before victory ultimately comes to us. However, principles cannot be buried, though they may temporarily be defeated.

I know you will be gratified to know that the Jesuit Fathers in the Gesu parish of Philadelphia are staunch suporters of those principles and among them you had many adherents. They opened the St. Joseph's School for Social Sciences, which has for its sole purpose the teaching of the principles of Social Justice, and to instill Christian principles into the hearts and minds of the student body, so they may be carried out into their offices and factories, and made more generally known.

It is, of course, non-partisan, but there is an impartial teaching of conditions as they are and as they should be, based on the encyclicals and the commandments. The enrollment is approximately 1,100 and there are about 30 classes weekly, conducted by Jesuit Fathers, Christian Brothers, and some lay professors of St. Joseph's College, who have contributed their services to the good cause. The slight fee of $2 to cover cost of stationery, lighting and other incidental expenses is all that is asked, and even this small fee is not obligatory.

The chief requirement is an interest in Christian principles and you will be gratified to know that a large percentage of the student body are National Union members.

As for SOCIAL JUSTICE, I consider it the finest paper ever printed and I have recently sent five subscriptions to friends whom I know to be thinkers but who have not had convenient means of obtaining the paper regularly and did not have finances to permit a year's subscription. One of these persons is not a voter but a high school student. I feel the seed is being sown on good ground when it falls on willing ears of young folks. The young element is thinking today, and if anything will save our country from the grasping "take all you can get" attitude, it is the principles of the program you have laid down.

—Anna M. McGarry.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Coberly Stirs Readers to Defend Editorial Policy

To the Editor:

J. G. B. Coberly in his criticism of SOCIAL JUSTICE editorials says: "When you take away a man's right to think for himself and make his own decisions, you have more than deprived him of free speech, you have deprived him of the right to think."

If J. G. B. Coberly knows anything, he knows that for the last 10 years Father Coughlin has tried to arouse the people out of their lethargy **in order to get them to exercise their right to think and their right to free speech.** But can J. G. B. Coberly or anybody else show how Father Coughlin can "build up" when the people ignorantly or stubbornly persist in continuing an infernal and eternal sit-down on their privilege of thinking and speaking?

If the president cannot get his social legislation through because of the *international bankers,* why did he initiate the most asinine of all sit-downs on the golden opportunity that he had in 1933 of getting rid of the international impasse, when as has been shown so many times, Congress and the whole nation were at his feet?

Let J. G. B. Coberly figure that out.

—A. M.

Laurenceville, Ill.

Another Writer Answers Challenge

To the Editor:

From just which article of SOCIAL JUSTICE does J. G. B. Coberly conclude that the reading of that paper would endanger anyone's right to think for himself?

Mr. Roosevelt was elected and empowered, not in his second term, but in his first term only, with the extraordinary but temporary authority to legislate. On his second term he was just elected, as legislating had automatically reverted back to the legislators, who were chosen by the voters for that purpose.

Exhibiting in print the mark of ignorance by those who cry Hitler or Mussolini, **while flirting at the same moment, with a like prospect at home,** has become so common that it ceases to be surprising.

In the meantime some champions of labor will turn out to be champion seller-outers of labor, not to industrialists so much as to the money powers.

—John G. Meyer.

San Francisco, Calif.

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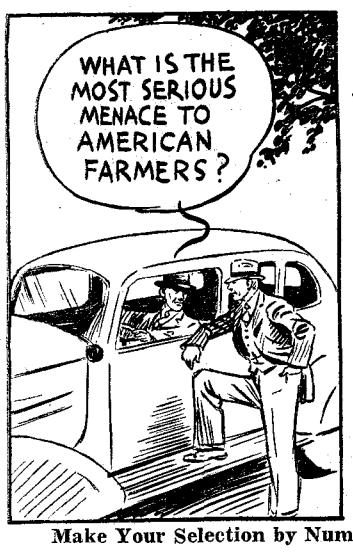
Don't Say "It Might Have Been I" When 368 Are Receiving Prizes

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 43



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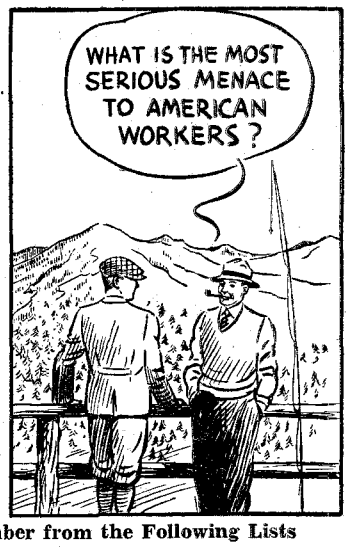

Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Lists

1. Drouth.
2. Dust storms.
3. Insects.
4. Instability of price levels.
5. Competition of foreign trade.
6. The danger of a gold and silver standard as a basis of currency.
7. Governmental interference with agriculture.
8. Underproduction of farm products.
9. Inflation of the currency.
10. Deflation of the currency.

1. Labor racketeers.
2. Fluctuation of the purchasing power of the dollar.
3. Communism.
4. Fascism.
5. Fictitious bank loans.
6. Hypocritical support of labor unions by Wall Street.
7. Dictatorship in the ranks of labor.
8. Impermanent employment.
9. Labor unions formed by employers.
10. Greed of capitalists.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 43 For Question No. 43 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 44 For Question No. 44 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY .....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 43 For Question No. 43 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 44 For Question No. 44 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY .....STATE.....

ONLY FOUR MORE WEEKS!

You have only 28 days in which to become a contestant in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest.... only 21 days before Pictures No. 49 and No. 50 will appear.

If you fail to act within that short period of time, more than $7,000.00 worth of prizes, both cash and automobiles, are CERTAIN to go to a list of 368 persons which will not show your name.

BUT—

IF YOU ENTER WHILE THERE IS YET TIME, YOU CAN WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $2,500.00.

YOU CAN WIN THE SECOND PRIZE OF $1,000.00 IN CASH AND YOUR CHOICE OF A PLYMOUTH, FORD, OR CHEVROLET SEDAN.

YOU CAN WIN THE THIRD PRIZE OF $400.00 IN CASH AND YOUR CHOICE OF A PLYMOUTH, FORD, OR CHEVROLET SEDAN.

YOU CAN WIN ANY ONE OF THE OTHER 365 PRIZES.

Remember—anyone can win who has a fair knowledge of the program of FATHER COUGHLIN.

So here's what to do:

Clip the Past Pictures Coupon down below and mail it, filled in, this very day. When you receive the pictures — within a few days—devote a few hours of thought to working out the solutions—and—FORTUNE PLUS SOCIAL JUSTICE EDUCATION CAN BE YOURS.

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, except employees of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "**Money: Questions and Answers.**" Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties aditional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do **NOT** decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

$2,500 Grand Prize Waiting To Be Won

SECOND PRIZE **$1,000.00**
And the Choice of Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

THIRD PRIZE **$400.00**
And the Choice of Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

FOURTH PRIZE **$100.00**

Four Prizes of $50.00 Each
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each and
260 Prizes of $5.00 Each

STILL TIME TO ENTER AND WIN

"CONTEST EDITOR,"
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me, free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Rich Uncle Sam Becomes a Harsh 'Uncle Shylock'

Under the title, "Another Rich Uncle Blows Up," the Chicago Tribune injected the following editorial comment into the furore that attended the jailing of Charles Stern by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation:

"The Home Owners' Loan corporation was created to be a rich and generous uncle who, learning of distress in the family, would come in to relieve it. This benevolent corporation was to stand between the distressed home owner and his pressing creditor who, claiming his rights, would put the people on the street. The rich and benevolent uncle did his part. He paid out a total of 3-billion 92-million dollars and saved the homes of over one million families. Thus the kindly deed was done and the deadly sting was taken out of mortgages. But Uncle also took a mortgage.

"The rich and benevolent corporation seemed to stand between the distressed home owner and the creditor, but when the glamor of the good deed had ceased to blind the eye and when the transaction could be seen more clearly the kindly uncle was found not between the creditor and debtor but in the creditor's shoes, and he had developed the creditor's instinct, which is to obtain payment as stipulated and to take possession of the property if the debtor does not make good on his obligations.

"The federal home mortgage corporation is now in the second stage of its operations. Its loan office is closed and its collection office is busy. It is now the forecloser and the families put out on the street know that the government is putting them there.

"Only about 12-million dollars of the 3-billion and odd millions has been repaid. Already nearly 25-million pieces of property have been taken over through foreclosures or by voluntary deed. And it is estimated that within a year one out of every seven borrowers will have lost the property the government undertook to save.

"The mortgage corporation, of course, made loans for the most part to owners of no other recourse. The property involved was the property in the greatest distress because the owner couldn't find relief elsewhere. Naturally, the corporation would get any number of uncollectible debts and would inevitably have to be the cruel creditor in the end. For many of the unfortunates the intervention in their behalf was only a painful delay of the misfortune into which they were headed. It was an expensive experiment for the government. It put Uncle Sam in the mortgage and real estate business; it will give him title to a great deal of property he never should have had, and it will cost him a large loss in bills he can't or won't collect. It also may make him a depressing factor in the real estate market."

McReynolds Pokes Court for Majority View Switch

A mild, but nonetheless definite, charge that the Supreme Court has done a complete about-face in its majority interpretation of the Constitution was uttered by Justice James C. McReynolds during the Wagner Act discussion.

Justice McReynolds, who delivered the dissenting opinion in the steel, trailer and clothing company cases, framed his accusation in five biting words of the following statement:

"It has been held by this court for 50 years and **especially for the last two**, that manufacture is only incidentally related to interstate commerce and congress has no power to regulate it."

The barb was aimed apparently at Justice Owen Roberts, who recently went over to the liberals, tilting the 5-4 majority into concurrence with New Deal views.

Social Justice Sadly Lacking in Many Lands

GERMANY.—In pushing so feverishly her rearmament program to a speedy conclusion, Germany is providing work for a great many of her unemployed. But the meager wages paid the workmen for their labor are not enough to provide nourishing food for their bodies. The country's natural resources are too limited to permit her to be self-sufficient and in attempting to become so, she has brought great hardship upon her people. They may be long on gunpowder, but they are woefully short on grain.

ENGLAND.—Although vast sums are being spent freely on the imminent spectacle of King George's coronation, and a great deal more is expected to pour in from the influx of tourists, there is little probability that any of it will find its way into the depressed areas of South Wales and northern England. The people who live in these districts have been without any means of earning a livelihood for the past decade, and their miserable existence is a disgrace to a nation with the wealth that England commands.

SPAIN.—Orphaned by the terrible civil warfare that is destroying their country, hundreds of homeless and destitute children are roaming aimlessly over the land, dying in bunches from exposure and starvation. Funds are being raised in half-a-dozen countries to prolong the warfare, but whose concern is the unhappy plight of these blameless victims?

ITALY.—Mussolini, dazzled by visions of a new Roman Empire, who took over Abyssinia because the "boot" peninsula was too crowded, now offers tempting awards for large families, to increase the birth rate and provide a new generation of cannon fodder. The youngsters already in existence are trained almost from babyhood in the art of war, girls as well as boys. What does it matter that the country is too small to provide a living for so many people? They probably will not live long enough to make it a serious problem.

MEXICO. — The pitiful peons of our neighbor to the South have been exploited for many years by the people of many lands—Spain, France, Austria, the United States, and more recently, Russia. Robbed of their land and oppressed to the point of serfdom, they have survived by stoic endurance, only to be deprived of the right to worship the God of their forefathers.

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Banks Took 68 Per Cent of National Debt Increase

During the last three weeks of March, 1937, the banking system of the United States sold more than $1-billion of government bonds, long and short maturity. Since then, the banks have continued to dump them.

Why? Because they were top-heavy!

Vice-President Orwal Adams of the American Bankers' Association, warned a short time ago that a 10 per cent decline in government bonds might wipe out as much as half the capital of the banks. As it was, the price of United States government bonds went down 3 points below par. This fall in government issues reduced the market value of banks portfolios. Short-term bonds were not affected so severely. Their losses are merely paper losses which will not appear on their books.

How does this process work? Let's simplify the matter. When the government borrows money from the banks, it sells the banks government bonds, and in return receives credit to the amount of the bonds. When do the banks get the credit money that they lend? You are probably under the impression that the banks lend their depositors' money, that the people who have deposits with the banks are lending their money to the government. This is not true. **Banks do not lend their deposits.** Banks **create** the money they lend, as pen and ink figures in a ledger.

Loans Are Money Freshly Created

As Father Coughlin has so often said: "The money created by a loan is freshly manufactured by the bank with a simple stroke of a fountain pen on the stub of a check book and on the books of the banks. Except for these records made by the flourish of a fountain pen, that money has no physical existence. It is only check book money."

The whole business is a private racket with the public credit.

Banks have been, therefore, and are the principal purchasers of government bonds. The extent to which they have bought government securities in recent years is shown in the following table, reproduced from the American Banker of December 15, 1936:

June 30	Increase in U. S. Debt (000)	Increase in Debt Held by Banks (000)	% of Debt Increase Fin'ced by Bks.
1928 to 1932	$1,883,000	$3,929,000	208%
1932 to 1933	3,052,000	1,597,000	52
1933 to 1934	4,514,000	4,149,000	92
1934 to 1935	1,648,000	1,506,000	91
1935 to 1936	4,133,000	2,803,000	68
Eight years	$15,230,000	$13,983,000	92%

The American Banker has made quite a specialty of this type of compilation. For the fiscal year 1935-1936 it tabulated the following purchases of government issues:

	Amount of U.S. Debt Acquired (000,000)	% of Total U.S. Debt Incurred During Year
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	$2,163	52
Mutual Savings Banks	472	11
Postal Savings Trustees	170	4
Banking Total	2,803	68
Federal Corporation Agencies & Trust Funds	16	..
Insurance Companies*	1,751	42
Grand Total	4,570	111

*Dec. 31, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1935.

Took 68 Per Cent Of U. S. Debt

"This indicates," says the American Banker, "that last year the banking system took 68 per cent of the United States debt increase, while insurance companies again bought enough more besides to absorb the entire increase and some public liquidation besides."

As of last June 30, 1936, American Banker estimated holdings of government securities in known institutions as follows:

	Hldgs US Gov debt (000,000)	FC US Gr debt
12 Federal Reserve Banks	$2,430	7.4 %
Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp	311	.95
National Banks	7,073	21.54
State, etc., FDIC Mem. (excl. of mutuals)	5,452	16.61
State non-FDIC	124	.38
Private non-FDIC	339	1.03
Total commercial banks and trust companies	15,731	49.91
Mutual savings banks	1,851	5.64
Postal savings trustees	800	2.43
Total public banks of deposit	18,382	55.98
Federal corporate agencies	426	1.48
Federal trust funds	682	2.08
Adjusted service bonds held by veterans	711	2.17
49 life insurance companies	3,548	10.81

The figure presented by the American Banker seem to indicate that the entire increase in the public debt since the depression began has been accounted for by bank and insurance company purchases.

All Borrowing Grows More Costly

During the last 10 years, the United States Treasury has sold some $41-billion of securities, about equally divided between new money and refunding issues, of which the major proportion was absorbed by the banks.

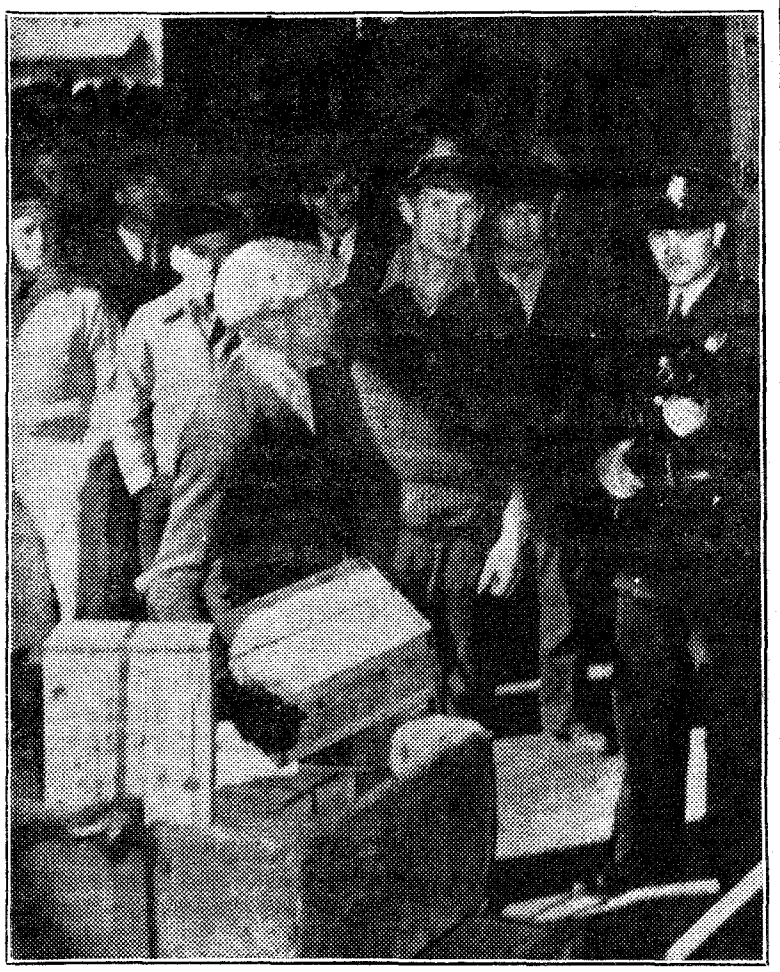
From now on, the Treasury will not have the support of the banks in absorbing this mounting national debt. It will have to depend on private buyers and the insurance companies.

But the rub comes in with the mounting interest charges. These are paid in labor. Interest is the real wealth produced on the supposition that the fountain-pen bank credit is also real. For the calendar year of 1936, the interest charges on the public debt amounted to $794-million. For 1937, it will reach $1-billion.

When government bonds go down, the interest rate on them goes up and this makes government borrowing more expensive. The long-term rate of interest is the price or wages of capital, and past financial history has shown that when the price of other economic goods are rising (which is the case now) the price of capital rises also. Thus, in addition to the borrowing by the government costing more, borrowing by business for legitimate developments will cost more.

And so, like the music, finance goes round and round—all because of an out-worn, usurious, financial system, immoral to the core and without hope to humanity except to trod the treadmill of monotonous existence.

No Wonder It Comes In



Five million dollars in gold, sent from Japan to be placed in the United States treasury at San Francisco, is here shown under guard on the docks.

—Acme newspicture.

"A World Empire of Gold"

The international financiers must certainly have an ulterior purpose in dumping all the world's gold in New York, to be buried in turn in the "Federal Reserve" vaults in Kentucky.

Their scheme now is to get as much as possible in one spot and then pull the old trick of demonetizing the gold, and **establish a grand international bank to which all other banks will be subordinate.**

Each country will be a financial state of the oligarchic financial empire.

All money will be fiat paper. Each state will have its own, issued in regulated quantities as commercial conditions may require as decided by the super-bank.

As there will be no gold or international currency, all payments between countries will be made through the banks, which will be able to fix and regulate the amount of interstate trade and travel. The so-called "nationalization of Gold" in 1934 did not nationalize it, but confiscated it, perhaps in preparation for some such financial world empire.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business, in an address before the Associated Traffic Clubs of America declared that "permitting agencies to spend 35 cents out of every dollar earned in the United States is a blow to the American system."

"We are perplexed today because with an evident prosperity, there are still millions on public relief. Perhaps it is because we have deflected the free capital (furnished by individuals) for the use of people with 'fool ideas" to political agencies.

"It is doubtful if a political agency can take this 35 cents that we are now turning over to it and get any development of wealth-producing enterprises that may in the next 50 years take care of another 10-million citizens in gainful occupations. **All we may expect from politics is the taking over of industries already pioneered."**

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dr. Raymond Moley, former "Brain Truster" in the New Deal cabinet, editor of "News Week" and professor at Columbia University, recently told the American Association of Advertising Agencies that "Your job is to see that American business is believed.

"When it is believed, politicians are going to praise, foster and encourage it, not use it as a whipping boy to divert attention from their own mistakes and that of government."

Advertising has done some enormous jobs in this country, but it will never make the American people believe in business whose actions are unjust and greedy with no regard for labor nor the public. When the actions of "big business" squares with their platitudinous announcements then only will business be believed by the American people.

Up Goes the Ante!

Here is a quotation from the financial page of the New York Times:

"On May 1, the final step in raising member bank reserve requirements will be taken, and there will be no further uncertainty as to what will be the effect of that on the bank position. Even today, the rise in total excess reserves of member banks from $1,270,000,000 on March 24 to $1,440,000,000 on April 7—mainly a consequence of bond sales to prepare for the May 1 readjustment — indicates that such preparation has already been pretty thorough.

"Necessarily, the Reserve Banks' altered policy in the open market amounts to something like reversal of attitude. When the raising of reserve requirements was begun last August and the 'sterilizing' of newly-imported gold as an influence on bank reserves was effected last January, the sole idea at Washington was the preventing of too high a surplus bank reserve and consequent too easy credit. Now the Reserve Board's policy appears to be prevention of too rapid reduction of the excess reserve."

Even this banker-minded paper admits that the Federal Reserve bankers are raiding the reserves of your corner bank. This should be headline news in all newspapers.

If the American people were intelligent enough to understand what is transpiring, it would be a signal for headhunting. But the dear American "peepul" still believe that there can be recovery without reform. Meanwhile, the "peepul" are vociferously demanding the preservation of the Constitution relative to the Supreme Court issue. At the same time, they are upholding the breaking of the Constitution relative to the chief-power held by the Congress—**its right to coin and regulate the value of money.**

If you do not know it, you should know that **every bank in America which wishes to continue in operation must join the Federal Reserve Banking System.** Mr. Roosevelt has set up a money monopoly. Now that he has done this, he has given the private owners of the Federal Reserve Banks full power to "up" the initiation fees and to raise the yearly dues for all the member banks throughout the United States.

Befuddled labor damns and excoriates the motor monopoly, the steel monopoly and the textile monopoly. These latter monopolies are insignificant and innocuous compared to the money monopoly which Mr. Roosevelt has established.

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume III No. 20 | Royal Oak, Michigan | May 17, 1937

Neutrality Bill Makes Certain Our Taking Part in Next War

Who Gets the Profits on Big Ship Contracts

Naval Heads Opposed to U.S. Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.—You don't have to probe very deep into the fabric of the New Deal to find that Mr. Roosevelt isn't the trust buster that he would have the working classes of America believe him to be.

His defense of the Federal Reserve "money racket" is one glaring example of his friendship with the big business crowd.

His demand for discretionary powers over our trade in time of war, so that he might protect the profits of munitions merchants is another.

The insistence by officials of the navy department that United States ships be constructed by private companies is a third case in point. But thereby hangs a tale.

During the Senate munitions investigation it was determined beyond the shadow of a doubt that the government could save a lot of money if United States vessels were built in its own navy yards. It was established by experts retained by the committee that the cost of building would be much cheaper if this were done.

It was also revealed that private companies were turning out inferior ships because of careless workmanship and inadequate building facilities. One large contractor, the New York Shipbuilding Co., even refused to enlarge its facilities to the degree required by the government until it (the company) could be assured of a larger return for its trouble.

All of which gave Senator Bone of the munitions committee, an idea. He proposed to draft a bill calling for the abrogation of private contracts and the construction of all future ships in government yards.

S. 1490 went to the Senate Naval Affairs committee, where it has languished without consideration ever since. The reason for its untouchability was disclosed by Senator Byrnes, the other day.

The Navy department is opposed to the bill!

Navy Secretary Claude A. Swanson wrote a letter to Senator Byrnes in which he explained his opposition by the following illuminating statement:

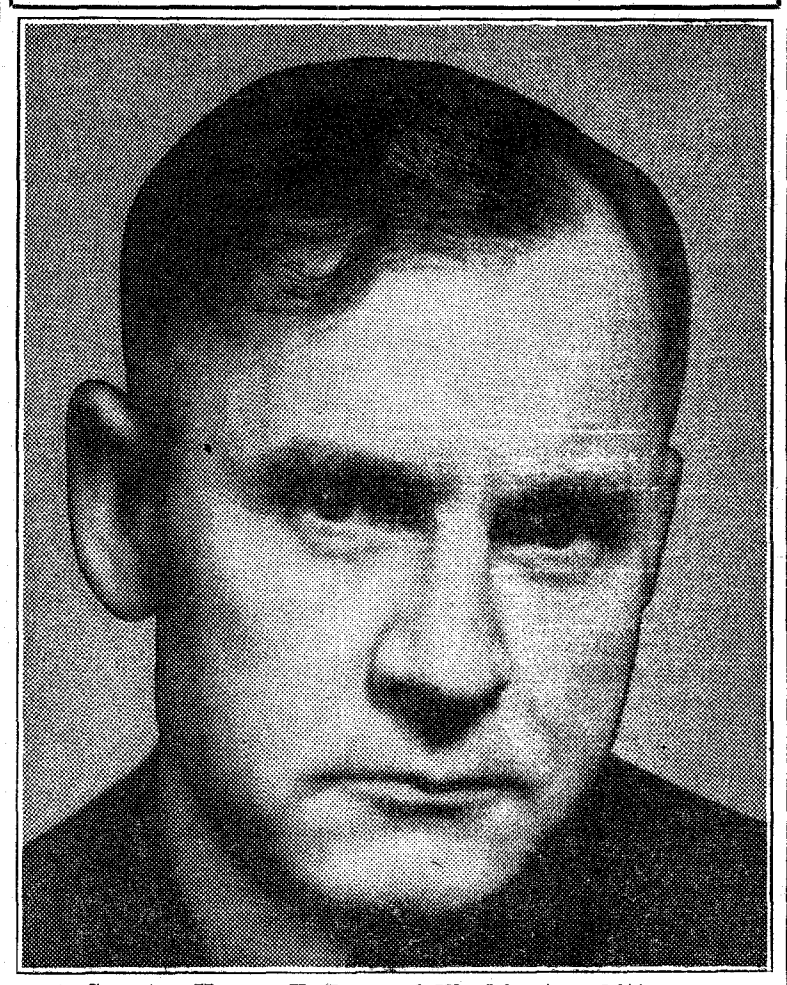
"The bill S. 1490 is not in accord with the president's program.

Why isn't it "in accord"?

We would also like to ascertain why Navy Department officials, **with supposedly no outside pecuniary interests, always go out of their way to protect the profits of private shipbuilders.**

Who does get the profit?

Foe of War Makers



Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington, bitter opponent of the war profiteers, whose criticism of the new neutrality bill appears on this page, is also father of an attempt to have the government navy yards take over the building of our battleships. His proposal has met bitter opposition from the president and heads of the navy who favor private builders. Portrait by Grady, Washington.

They Voted to Keep Us Out of the War

Only 15 senators had the courage and foresight to vote against the impotent neutrality bill as it was reported by the senate-house joint conference committee.

Here are their names:

Bone, Bridges, Capper, Clark, Copeland, Frazier, Gerry, Hale, Holt, Johnson (Calif.), Lodge, Nye, Steiwer, Townsend and White.

Seven senators were paired against the bill but could not vote because their partners, who would have voted for the measure were absent. The seven were:

Austin, Shipstead, Vandenberg, Gibson, Davis and King.

Forty-one senators voted in favor of the bill. **Thirty-nine members were absent.**

Fearing repercussions, House politicians **prevented a record vote** in that chamber.

Measure Protects Profits of War Makers, Is Charge

Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Homer T. Bone, hard-hitting opponent of "war for profits," told SOCIAL JUSTICE in a special interview last week that the next great international conflict will "liquidate American civilization."

Bitterly assailing the recently enacted Neutrality Act as a measure which encourages rather than prevents our involvement in another war, the senator said the act is predicated on the fatal policy of "freedom of the seas."

"What the Congressmen who voted for this measure failed to realize, or chose to ignore, is that freedom of the seas in these modern times invariably means war," the Senator warned. "The late Admiral Sims, who was in a position to know, once said that if any nation is to maintain such a policy she must arm to do it."

Act Protects War Hucksters

The Senator lashed the discretionary "cash and carry" policy, vested in the president, as a subterfuge to protect and increase the profits of "war hucksters."

The refusal of Congress to require a mandatory "cash and carry" policy would result in the sinking of American ships carrying food, clothing and other essentials of war to fighting nations, he added.

"We ought to know from the last bitter experience," he said, "that **in wartime you cannot ship anything to a belligerent that is not subject to seizure by the enemy of the belligerent.**

Senator Bone, together with Senators Nye, Clark and others waged a losing battle to have inserted in the 1937 neutrality act the following two provisions:

(1) An outright embargo in war time of shipments of American-made arms, ammunition, implements of war, and materials from which any of these are created.

(2) Upon the declaration of war, or the existence of a state of warfare between two nations, the immediate application of a mandatory cash and carry policy on all raw material exports to belligerents or to neutrals for transhipment to belligerents.

"It is my honest judgment," said the Senator, "that the next great war will find us in it up to our necks!

War to Doom Civilization

"If this happens—and the present neutrality act is powerless to prevent it—our civilization will be wiped out. A frightful debt will be created, which will lead inevitably to a ruinous inflation such as occurred in Germany. A chaotic condition will grip the country and everything we hold sacred will be destroyed.

"After the war is over, there will be a new army of dead, a new army of pensioners, blind, maimed and insane ex-soldiers. They will present an unbearable burden on the country."

The Washington Senator expressed deep contempt for wealthy merchants who make profits in the vast markets afforded by war.

"Let there be no illusions about this business of private profit in war traffic," he declared. "Those who take the position I take here will be savagely denounced by certain business groups as enemies of the country, because we are trying to stifle a business that will bring profit to farmers and merchants. But let me say to those parents who have boys nearing the age of military service, that if the ships again start across the ocean filled with wheat, cotton, copper, oil, gasoline, guns powder and gas, **just as sure as there is a God in Heaven your boys will follow those ships with rifles on their shoulders!"**

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